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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Cuban General Quesada at the Capital—Texas and Tennessee Affairs—Indian Matters—Julian's Contested Seat—The Appropriation Bill in the Senate—The Income and Transportation Taxes—Cadetship Investigation—The Army Bill—Resumption of Specie Payment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1870.

The Georgia Bill to the Senate.

The Georgia question will probably come up in the Senate as soon as the funding bill is out of the way. The Republicans, however, discuss among themselves as to the terms. They say it will suit them to have the State admitted at an early day, so that the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment can be proclaimed. The bill passed yesterday was taken up in the Judiciary Committee this morning, and subsequently reported for favorable action, Mr. Trumbull, in bringing it in, said the Committee were averse to forcing it against conditions, but had submitted to the action of the Senate in adopting conditions on the Virginia and Mississippi bills, and it is not likely that there will be a great deal of debate on that point. The so-called Bingham amendment will, however, be the subject of warm discussion. It will be supported by Sherman and members of the Committee, and opposed by Sumner, Chandler and other extreme Republicans, who want Butler and other State officials dismissed before they leave the seats for which they were elected. The Governor prints a threatening letter this morning, which he says he received last evening, and was busy to-day in stirring up opposition to the Bingham proposition. What its fate will be in the Senate cannot safely be predicted, but the House is likely to insist upon keeping it in the bill.

The Cuban General Quesada.

The Cuban question has also been quite active since yesterday morning, when General Quesada and two members of his staff arrived here. Quite a number of Congressmen, including Senators Cameron, Morton, Wilson and Pomeroy, and Generals Banks and Logan, had a private conference with Quesada in one of the committee rooms of the capitol this morning, and assisted him in a matter which parties are present is holding this evening at the house of Senator Pomeroy. Quesada tells a flattering tale; says the insurgents are strong as ever; declares that Captain-General Jordan is in chief command; denies all stories of surrender of bodies of Cubans; asserts that they hold two-thirds of the Island; that they are in want of arms; does not talk about recognition, and says his principal business here is to get arms and munitions of war.

The Question of Texas.

The Texas question will soon make its appearance in Congress. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will take it up on Morton's bill for the disbandment of the State militia and reference, and the Reconstruction Committee on Gen. Reynolds's letter covering the election returns and copy of the Constitution to-day laid before the House. The latter has ratified the Fourteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and one or both of the Senators elect are on the way hither. It is not known that there will be any action on the petition for the disbandment of what has been done down there. Two or three of the Representatives are here. There is a good deal of inquiry after Hamilton, one of them, and the chances is supposed to be the bearer of the proof that the amendments have been ratified. Telegrams from Austin say he ought to have been here by this time.

Tennessee.

The Tennessee question does not attract much attention yet, but prominent persons believe that the Reconstruction Committee will really recommend a return of the State to military rule. The Tennessee Representatives argue that the Governor and Legislature have upheld that the State Constitution has been revolutionized; that the Legislature has followed in the path of the old Georgia Legislature, for a repeal of the law prevails in some portions of the State; that the lives of many who supported Stokes for Governor are unsafe, and that the method of removing Senator Brownlow was a precedent for Tennessee. A bill to meet the alleged necessities of the times is before the committee.

Indian Matters.

The House Committee of Indian Affairs has determined to prepare a single bill covering all the legislation deemed necessary upon the Indian question. The work was to-day entrusted to a sub-committee consisting of Clarke, Van Horn and Shanks, and they were instructed to consult with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. The correspondence and other matter regarding the treaty system and sales of land under it is giving great offense to the lobby. The influence of the latter is being used to advance the project of a joint commission of Indian affairs, and the movement is believed by a good many to be a blow aimed at the House Committee.

Julian's Contested Seat.

Held the contestant of the seat of Julian, at the suggestion of members of the Committee, to-day withdrew his request to summon two witnesses in the case. The main reason for the withdrawal was that the attempt was very apparent on Julian's part to crowd the case over to next session, and summoning even two witnesses would afford a good excuse for such delay.

Whisky in Bond.

The Finance Committee board became this morning on the House bill extending the time for making whisky out of bond, and subsequently reported against the passage of the bill.

The General Appropriation Bill.

The Senate Appropriation Committee has about finished the general appropriation bill passed by the House two weeks ago. The Committee goes with Democratic economy, and it is probable they will even reduce the aggregate of the bill below the amount fixed in the House. The manner in which they have made sufficient reductions may be mentioned the Bureau officers that they must economize, and some of them are coming forward with smaller estimates. How the Senate will conduct itself remains to be seen.

Reduction of Income Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee have grown very exclusive in these latter days, and members new decline to tell much of what they are doing. It is ascertained, however, that they will recommend that the income tax be reduced to two, though the Secretary of the Treasury thinks this bad policy. They are also tolerably certain to recommend the abolition of taxes on transportation. The present talk of many is that their bill will make an aggregate reduction of at least twenty-five millions.

The Cadetship Business.

The House Military Committee examined two witnesses concerning the report that Churchill, of New York, had sold his cadetship. The committee found no shadow of truth in the report, and considered the story had been promulgated solely by malice.

The President.

The President was at the capitol for two hours to-day, spending the time mostly in the Vice-President's room, where he was visited by many Senators and Representatives, two or three of whom he invited to a quiet family dinner to night.

The Army Bill.

General Logan has finally got his bill for the reduction and permanent reorganization of the army before the House, and will to-morrow deliver a long speech in support of its provisions.

Farm Hands for Mississippi.

Persons from Mississippi are quite busy in efforts to get farm hands to go down there to work, and twenty-two families have started within the last fortnight.

Specie Payment Resumed.

Specie payment has been resumed here to a considerable extent, many business houses giving either for change an agio of premium.

Mining Excess Treatus.

Special Agent Baldwin, of the Postoffice Department for Ohio, has secured an order for the transportation of way mails over the fast mail routes with through mails for all points on lines between Cincinnati and Cleveland and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and on the Central Ohio Road.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BOMBAY.

The Navy Department is not yet in receipt of any official dispatches from Admiral Rowan, in relation to the loss of the Oneida, in Yokohama Bay. A dispatch, however, was received there this morning from Hong Kong, giving the statement of the officers of the Oriental Steamship Company. The dispatch says:

The Bombay made the light of the Oneida on starboard bow; Oneida approached with sail and steam at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. The Bombay was running with steam alone, at the rate of seven knots an hour. The Oneida struck the port side of the Peiho Bank by putting her helm aport, and the Bombay collided with her, but the shock was so slight that the officers of the Bombay thought no damage had been done.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

The confirmation of Judge Strong gives much satisfaction here to most moneyed men. They regard Judge Strong as one of the purest and ablest men in the country. But their reason of particular rejoicing is that, by his record, he is sure in all cases, under the legal tender act, to vote with Judge Miller. This will make a "tie" in the court, and the judgment of the court below will stand affirmed. All the cases now before the court, it is said, are in favor of the constitutionality of that act. So that while the court remains at only eight Judges, all judgments rendered will be standing contrary to the diplomatic decision of Chief Justice Chase.

ADMIRAL FORTER'S OPINION.

Vice Admiral Porter says, in relation to this statement, that, if true, the Captain of the Bombay has committed a gross and culpable outrage; that it was his duty to also put the Bombay helm aport, and not run directly towards her; then the vessels would have gone in opposite directions and the collision been avoided. He supposes, from this statement, that the English Captain would not stop, for fear of damages, and he does not think a British naval officer would have done so, knowing the serious hurt he had inflicted. The Admiral, therefore, is of opinion that the English officer has had no idea of the damage, and therefore has had no idea of the disaster. The Admiral also did not report the collision when he arrived at Yokohama, but there is some time to be made with the consular authorities and army bills.

WITHDRAWAL OF SPIRITS.

The Senate Finance Committee were equally divided to-day on the Boreman resolution extending the time for withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses, and the matter was laid over.

Mr. Williams called up the bill for the reduction of the number of officers of the army, but yielded to the jurisdiction of bills.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that as soon as the army bill was out of the way he would call up the bill for the consideration of the tariff and tax bills.

Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by a universal exposition of arts, manufactures and products of mines in Philadelphia in 1876. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to regulate mileage. Recommitted. It reduces the mileage from twenty to ten cents per mile, and requires Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, was killed to-day by James Hutchinson. His death was instantaneous.

CONGRESS.

Bill to Establish a Postal Express.

A Joint Resolution Introduced by Senator Pomeroy Denouncing Spanish Barbarities in Cuba—Progress of the Funding Bill—Imprisonment of an American Citizen in San Domingo to be Inquired Into—Withdrawal of Spirits from Bonded Warehouse, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. PERRY presented a petition and made some remarks relative to the illegal imprisonment by the Dominican Government of Dennis O. Haight, a citizen of New York, and other American citizens. He had been brought before a military tribunal and sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was subsequently commuted by the Dominican Senate on condition of leaving the Island. He protested against the action of the Government and returned to prison. Our Consul-General had interceded with him, and Perry moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a request that they inquire into the subject, with the hope of speedy action.

Mr. SUMNER inquired whether the Senator had any suggestion to make to the Committee.

Mr. PERRY replied that he would leave the matter entirely with the Committee, Messrs. Cassserly, Ferry, Johnston, Morrill, of Vermont, and Stockton.

The petition was then stated upon Mr. Cobb's amendment, to strike out the fifth section, which provides for payment of coupons at European agencies.

Messrs. CONKLING, SUMNER, CHANDLER and CAMERON favored the amendment upon considerations of national dignity and propriety, believing that capitalists should not be put to the trouble of going to Washington, and that the loan shall be paid as nearly as practicable in the form of an American loan.

At 2:30 the Senate took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Funding Bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, with a view of meeting the objection to the fifth section, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the coupons payable at the office of any general agent, bonds payable at the office of an authorized agent of the United States in either of the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam or Frankfort.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the whole proposition.

Mr. STOCKTON, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate any information he may have in relation to the attack of the United States vessel Oneida by the British steamer Bombay in the harbor of Yokohama, Japan.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was then adopted, yeas 33, nays 10.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to the assertion that it would be derogatory to our national character to make the coupons payable abroad, said the bill contemplated the negotiation of a large part of the bonds in foreign countries. By making the coupons payable abroad, the saving would be a big item.

Mr. CAMERON made some general remarks, in which he gave notice of an intention to offer an amendment to require the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of all fractional currency by the first of July.

Mr. CORBETT'S motion to strike out the fifth section, authorizing foreign agencies, was agreed to, 27 yeas, 11 nays.

The amendment of Mr. SCOTT, requiring the negotiation of the bonds by officers of the Treasury Department, at rates to be made by public bids, was rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what public buildings, not yet commenced, for which estimates have been made at the present session, are necessary to be commenced the next fiscal year, and what buildings in process of construction ought to be continued. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to report and have put upon its passage a bill to pay to the family of the late E. M. Stanton one year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. VAN TRUMP objected.

Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution directing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of adding a postal express to the mail service, in order that small packages may be sent over the principal mail routes at reasonable rates. Adopted.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a joint resolution for the advancement of naval officers for distinguished services. Referred.

The bill for an air line railroad between New York and Washington came up as the business of the morning hour. Various amendments as to corporators, and also as to details, were offered and agreed to.

During the discussion which followed, Mr. WOOD denounced the bill as a swindle, and said he would guarantee to give the corporators $20,000,000 for their franchise, in which Mr. INGERSOLL replied he could have it for $1,000,000.

Mr. COX raised the point that it was not in order to put up franchises at auction on this floor. He subsequently suggested an amendment which would carry the bill through Congress, viz.: To strike out the names of the corporators and insert those of members of Congress.

Mr. INGERSOLL, who insisted that Wood's statement was all braggadocia, moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it.

Mr. SWANN spoke in opposition to the bill, which he said was all over till the morning hour to-morrow.

The House then resumed consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Printing in reference to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue's annual report that two years' time should be given, and a charge of half a cent a gallon per month after the first year.

NOMINATION.

Benj. J. Waters has been nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

GENERAL QUESADA

Paid his respects to the President this morning. The interview was only of about ten minutes' duration.

AN ARTIST KILLED.

Private dispatches received here to-day report that Colonel John Wilder, editor of the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, was killed to-day by James Hutchinson. His death was instantaneous.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—After three night sessions for debate on the proposition to submit to the people a constitutional amendment extending to women the right of suffrage, the vote on the main point was this night indefinitely postponed by a vote of sixty-three to thirty-seven. The constitutional amendment prohibiting the double liability clause was adopted; and that abolishing the poll tax. To-day's session was in opposition to any sectarian institution referred.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 9.—Governor Austin has refused to approve the female suffrage bill for the reason that the clause submitting this amendment to a vote of the females as well as males, is unconstitutional, the females are not legal voters, and therefore incompetent to vote upon this or any other question until they are clothed by the constitution with a vote of the male voters. The Governor also objects to the proposition as to the premature time of election. There is little or no evidence of any public sentiment among the people at large in the State in favor of the proposed change; and it is attempted by this act to force a question upon the people, and a campaign upon an issue which they have not made, and in which they have manifested no interest.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report in favor of an appropriation to the Oswego and New York Midland Railroad one million now, and when eighty miles more are finished, another $500,000. Also to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad $50,000 when the road is completed.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The bill to remove the State capital from Madison to Milwaukee was defeated in the Wisconsin Assembly last night by a decisive vote.

CINCINNATI

Declaration in Butler County—Masonic Reunion—The Approaching Municipal Election.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—It is now thought the defalcation of the Treasurer of Butler county will be about $100,000. The County Commissioners decline to accept his resignation unless his sureties will obligate themselves not to claim release of liabilities on such account.

Jas. L. Hall, who recently achieved the lock triumph in Chicago, was received to-day with a considerable demonstration. A long procession of employees, with a band of music and banners, paraded the streets.

The ancient and accepted Scotch Rite Masons are now holding the eighteenth annual reunion in this city. Delegates are here from nearly all the Northern States of the Union.

There is considerable preparation already for the approaching election of municipal officers. In the matter of school trustees it will be Bible or no Bible. Though politics will for the most part enter into the question, it will hardly affect the remainders of the offices.

How True It Is

That people will soon learn where the best article is made? Twice already have Pier, Ihmsis & Co. found it necessary to enlarge the capacity of the Oregon Brewery, and are now driven to the utmost to fill the demands for cream ale.

Buy Jenkins & Bros.' Snow Flake.

There is no occasion for any complaints of poor flour if families will buy this celebrated brand.

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A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1870. NO. 151.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE SCAFFOLD.

THE PEIGHTAL FAMILY MURDER.

Execution of Bohner and Bodenburg.

Their Final Statements—History of the Murder and Trial—Description of the Murderers—Incidents in the Jail and at the Scaffold—Scenes in the Town—A Holiday in Town and Country.

Gottlieb Bohner, *alias* "Charley Moore," and Albert von Bodenburg, the murderers of the Peighal family, yesterday expiated their offence on the scaffold, in the jail yard at Huntingdon, Pa. When standing on the scaffold, with the rope about their necks, Bodenburg called upon Bohner to acquit him of participation in the murder, but the latter declared they were both in the house and both were guilty. The execution was witnessed by a large crowd of persons from an eminence in the rear of and close to the jail, where some enterprising individuals had erected a platform for the purpose, which they rented out at so much per head.

THE HORRIBLE MURDER.

On the night of the 17th of November last the people residing at Pleasant Grove, a small village six miles from Huntingdon were startled by the news that a terrible murder had been committed in Jack's Narrows, on Twelfth, his wife Sarah, and a boy named Scott Garner, who was visiting them, having been brutally murdered at an early hour in the evening. The murder was discovered by Peter Peighal, a relative of the deceased, who was on his way home from Huntingdon. While passing the house, between eight and nine o'clock, he noticed burning clothes, looked into the house, saw flames, and ran back after Benjamin Howser, a neighbor who had come from Huntingdon with him. The two then burst in the back door and found the dead bodies lying on the floor, covered with burning bed clothes. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water, and word was immediately conveyed to the neighbors, who crowded to the house in the greatest excitement. The bodies were in different parts of the kitchen, and from the condition of the tea-table it was evident that the murder had been committed while the family were at supper. Peightal was shot in the head, the ball lodging in the skull on the right side of the head. His right leg up to the body and his arm from the shoulder to the elbow were also shot in the neck and her skull was broken; her body was burned to a crisp, Scott Garner, the boy, had been shot through the back of the head, and his body was considerably burned. There were marks of powder on all three of the victims, showing that the pistols had been fired in very close quarters.

THE ARREST.

There were many surmises as to who had committed the murder, but no definite clue was discovered until Bohner and Bohner, who had been seen lurking about the neighborhood the day before, and were then now not to be found. Word was immediately sent to Huntingdon, and it was found that two persons answering the description of the suspected parties had just before taken the night train west. A dispatch was sent to Johnstown, on the Pennsylvania Road, by the next train there the two men were arrested, and the following Thursday they were recognized by a number of persons as the men who had been seen in the vicinity of the murder. They were ordered finally, and they were immediately lodged in the Johnstown jail. The grave-yard in which Peightal and his wife and grandchildren were buried was then opened, and the bodies were found in their possession. After a coroner's inquest they were buried. Bohner and Bodenburg were lodged against them. The desperate character of the latter was shown by his numerous attempts to escape. While in the lock-up at Altoona, Bodenburg attempted to escape by cutting the floor of the cell, and succeeded in getting into the vault below before he was discovered.

THE TRIAL, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The Grand Jury of Huntingdon county, on Tuesday, the 15th of February, found three bills of indictment against the accused. Their trial commenced the following Friday, Milton S. Lytle, District Attorney, P. M. Lyle and H. B. Pentriken, Esqs., assisting. The jury consisted of Wm. Bell, Milton and S. T. Brown, Esqs., were assigned for the defense. Both prisoners plead "not guilty," and were placed on trial together. The evidence was the same as that given at the examination before the other State Treasurers. That was with the understanding that the testimony in the case of Bohner's trial should be the basis of the report was to be made the following Friday morning, but owing to the fact that the jury could not be saved with a full understanding.

Mr. Bell then moved to quash the resolution for a single purpose. There was undoubtedly some reason why Judge Hall should not be allowed to sit on the Senate. He understood now that a report would be made to-morrow, and he would like to have the matter held over until he was arrested at home. The prisoners were then remanded to jail to await the action of the Court. Judge Hall, Smith, Governor Geary issued the death warrants, fixing the day of executing on the 4th of March, between the hours of 10 and 2, and to the men they evinced little or no emotion.

AFTER THE SENTENCE.

On the morning of the second day of the trial, Saturday, January 15th, it was discovered that the prisoners were making arrangements for an escape. Bodenburg, a witness, had been to a hardware store in Huntingdon and asked for a saw and file to cut iron with; not giving any satisfactory account of what he was to cut, he was informed of the matter, and on searching the prisoners it was found that each of them had sharp pointed knives, about two inches long, which they had secreted in their shoes. A small file was also found on Bodenburg, and in the cell in which they were confined were found pieces of iron, which they had evidently been using to file the bars of their cell with. Bodenburg had also secreted in his shoe a piece of steel, which he put on a rock similar to the one worn by Bohner.

THE DAY AND DEATH MARCH

To the scaffold commenced at fifteen minutes past twelve, Sheriff Neely marching with Bohner and the Deputy Sheriff with Bodenburg, followed by the clergymen, the physicians and members of the press. The little procession marched down the narrow stairs, and as they entered the jail yard a murmur rose from the crowd that filled the yard and was caught up by the thousands outside, and then all was still and occupied every available place for a view of the execution. It is stated that fifteen trees were on the hills, trees and scaffoldings in the vicinity at least three thousand people. There was a breathless silence as the prisoners, with the Sheriffs and clergymen, ascended the scaffold, and the doomed men took their places.

ON THE SCAFFOLD

facing the jail, Bohner on the left and Bodenburg on the right. Both men manifested considerable firmness, and from the moment of the steps of the scaffold, and when they stood on the fatal trap and glanced at the vast crowd before them, they surveyed calmly and never strove in vain to conceal their terror.

A German prayer was then offered by Rev. J. H. Dubbs, Lutheran, of Martinsburg, Pa.

The religious services of the Lutheran Church were then conducted by Rev. Mr. Heckel, the prisoners repeating the prayers after the clergyman.

BODENBURG MAKES A LAST APPEAL.

When the religious exercises were concluded Bodenburg was asked if he had anything to say, and read in German the following final appeal to Bohner:

BODENBURG'S STATEMENT.

Charley, the time is now getting very short for us. In a few minutes we shall have to appear before the judgment seat of God. We will there receive our reward for the deeds done in the body, be they good or evil. You have so often promised me, when in jail, that you would bring about my release. I therefore now once more pray you in the name of God, to tell the truth. If you cannot or will not, on account of your self, do it for your own poor soul from everlasting damnation. There is still some time. You have no right to say that a man dies like a dog. You know well that I am not guilty. I know only too well that something still remains in your heart, and you will not be directly contrary to the truth. Your perverted mind causes you to tell lies, and you will neglect to allow you power to tell the truth. Reflect that you have only six minutes more to live. Confess it before our Lord Jesus Christ. I can assure you that you will soon repent. So far as I am concerned, I can do whatever you choose, but pray tell me what pleasure can this be to you? You will be judged by God. You have sadly not depended much on you. You have no reason for your behavior. I can say to you confidentially that the court would not condemn me to die, since I went with you to the house, and that I would not be here now, nor have I taken the life of any man; in full, confidence I can say to you, that I had no effect upon this affair, how terribly you battered the woman's head with the shovel; how you struck her on the head, and how you, with your left hand, struck the woman. You will perceive who will accuse you before God. I cannot consider it just that you should be believed in preference to me. Charley, the truth from the first day we came here, which appears not to have been considered because you have lied so much. I can, in fact, say that else I would have told all myself at the time I was asked to do so. I have, in fact, the entire confidence that those who had the law in hand, to whom I told those things, will not be opposed to me in the course of the proceedings, but this did not happen according as it ought to be. Charley, I am sure that you cannot confide in those who are not confide in that you can do whom a prisoner. I cannot speak English; do not know the laws of this country, and am not free from the fear that I could be sent back. Neither have I money wherewith to make myself free. I could not believe that you would, in the last minute that separated them from death, have spoken so falsely away. Bohner muttered partly in German, that may have been a prayer or a confession for all the crowd knew, for his words were inaudible at the foot of the scaffold.

EXECUTED.

At twelve o'clock and twenty-five minutes the Sheriff drops his handkerchief; the deputy with a quick, nervous jerk pulls the rope that takes away the beam and springs the trap; the doors fall down with a dull, heavy sound and the bodies of the two men are dangling and swinging in the frosty March air; the bodies swing about, shudder, and once or twice there is a slight drawing up of the lower limbs and then except a few nervous twitches of the legs and arms there is nothing to indicate that life is left in the bodies of Bohner and Bodenburg, and burial men in the crowds that cover the hillside and neighboring scaffoldings cheer at beholding such a spectacle as this.

EXAMINATION OF THE BODIES.

Drs. Thompson, G. V. Mitchell, D. Neille and Brambaugh felt the pulses of the men, and at 12:45 o'clock pronounced Bodenburg dead, Bohner died five minutes later. The bodies were until one o'clock, when the plain coffins were brought from a neighboring store and placed side by side under the scaffold, and the bodies lowered into them. The physicians soon after, making an examination, announced that Bodenburg's neck had been broken by the fall, while Bohner had died of strangulation.

APPEARANCE OF THE CORPSES.

Bohner's face wore the same look of fixed determination it did when he commenced his march to the scaffold, and the hard forbidding features were not softened by death. The face was not discolored. Bodenburg's neck was badly discolored, one eye was open, and the terrifying look that he gave when uttering his last prayer rising to him in death. The bodies were viewed by the jury, after which they were placed in the box in which they were buried. A post mortem will likely be given over to the physicians.

INCIDENTS.

Photographs or the men as they stood upon the scaffold just before the execution, and of the bodies just before they were cut down were taken from one of the windows of the jail.

Excellent order was maintained inside the jail yard, although it was with great difficulty that the crowd outside could be kept from climbing upon the wall, and Sheriff Neely, while the bodies of the men were hanging, told the crowd that any one who persisted in getting upon the wall would be summarily dealt with. Crowds also pressed against the gate leading from the alley into the yard, and tried to get an entrance there. A number of women were among the spectators on the hillside.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

The day was observed by a large share of the spectators as a holiday. Men seemed to have come to the hanging with the express purpose of getting drunk and raising a row. No liquor was sold in the town until after the execution, the saloons having all been closed by the Sheriff. But notwithstanding this there were many drunken men in the place, and the cheers that came from the hillside when the men were executed was perfectly disgraceful. When the prisoners came on the scaffold, two men had a quarrel about a place to view the scene, and after one of them threatened with oaths to kill the other if he was found in the neighborhood after the execution the saloons were thrown open and the streets were soon filled with intoxicated men, and four or five fights occurred before the arrival of the mail train, and there were prospects of more. If Huntingdon had had policemen yesterday they would have found any quantity of work to do.

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

Official Report of the Affair by Colonel Baker.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The following is Colonel Baker's report of his movements against the Piegan Indians, which will appear in to-morrow's *Tribune*:

FORT SHAW, M. T., February 18, 1870.

Brevet Major T. C. Woodruff, Acting Assistant Adjutant General District of Montana:

I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout made by me against the hostile Piegan Blood Indians, pursuant to special orders No. 62, Headquarters District of Montana, I left Fort Ellis on the 6th of January with two squadrons of the Second Cavalry, consisting of 11 company, Captain Edward Ball, I company, Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, G company, Captain S. H. Norton, and F company, second lieutenant Joseph Scientist, Jr., Illinois. We arrived at Fort Shaw on the 11th. On our arrival at Fort Shaw Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Allen was ordered to report to me with a detachment of fifty-five mounted infantry, and Capt. R. A. Surry with his company of the 13th Infantry. I left Fort Shawon the 19th, and marched to Telan river, where we remained in camp until the morning of the 20th, when we left camp and made a night march to the mouth of Muddy creek, a branch of the Telan. I remained in camp here until the evening of the 21st, and then marched to Marias river, expecting to be able to reach Big Bend on the next morning, having ascertained that the Indians were encamped where the Indians were encamped. We were obliged to camp on the north fork of Dry fork of Marias on the night of the 22d, when we broke camp and marched to Big Bend, arriving there on the morning of the 23d. We succeeded about eight o'clock in surprising the Indians in their camp on Big Bend. We killed 173 Indians, captured over 100 women and children, and destroyed 1 ordered Lieutenant Doane to remain in this camp and destroy all the property, while I marched down the river in search of Mountain Chief, who, I understood, was camped four miles below. I found Mountain Chief's camp, but found a camp of seven lodges that had been abandoned in great haste, leaving everything in the fire in a northwesterly direction, so that it was impossible to pursue them. The others moved down the morning, and the command started for the North west Fur Company's store, on the Marias. On the 25th I sent for the chiefs of the Bloods and had a consultation with them, making them give up all stolen stock. They promised, and I would be responsible for the good behavior of their tribe. On the 26th I started for Fort Shaw, where we arrived on the 29th of January. The cavalry command left Fort Ellis on the 31st, and on the 2d of February, having made a march of about six hundred miles in one month, and this in the depth of winter. Indeed, it is well known in Montana for years. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the command for their conduct during the whole expedition. The result of the expedition was the killing and severely wounding over one hundred prisoners, women and children. Among those killed, which I was ascertained that some of them had the smallpox. Forty-four lodges, with all their supplies and winter clothing, and three hundred horses captured. Our casualties were one man killed and one man with a broken leg from a fall off his horse. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. BAKER,
Major Second Cavalry, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

The report is accompanied by the following indorsement by Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST PAUL, MINN., March 4, 1870.—Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army and General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri. It was not known when Colonel Baker's expedition received its orders that the small-pox was in his camps. It was decided to attack, and it was supposed the warriors belonging to those camps were all present. If there were not, as has since been alleged, it is presumed the fact was not known to Col. Baker until the attack was made, and to Col. Baker and all concerned that the reports should be promptly published.

Signed, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

THE WEST INDIES.

Execution of Salnave's Adherents—Revolution in San Domingo and Venezuela.

PORT AU PRINCE, February 25, *via* HAVANA, March 8.—The execution and imprisonment of Salnave's adherents continues.

PORT AU PRINCE, February 26, *via* HAVANA, March 8.—The revolution is extending and becoming more general on the Island. The last revolutionists declare that the majority of the people are opposed to Salnave and favor annexation to the United States.

CARACAS, February 26, *via* HAVANA, March 8.—Venezuelan revolutionists are fast multiplying and Monagas's government is tottering. We would have a revolution here, were it not for the Blanes. Disturbances now extend throughout the entire Republic.

Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.

Look Out for Old Teas.

Dealers can get new teas, and can save from 10 to 15c p. p., by buying of T. C. Jenkins & Bro., of our city.

Something New.

MARVIN'S superfine wine, water crackers. Try them. For sale by all grocers. Bakery, 91 Liberty street. TTHS

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, G. H. Hutton's Cough Balsam should be in every household. TTHS

Package Teas.

Jenkins & Bros.' teas in packages are becoming very popular, and are in demand, as they are just what consumers want.

Alternate Loss and Excess of Appetite,

And grinding of the teeth, are symptoms of worms. Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is a certain remedy. TTHS

MARRIED:

PASSAVANT—RANDOLPH—On the 9th inst, at the residence of Robert Ray, Allegheny city, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. Passavant, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. Jennings, Mr. PASSAVANT to Miss JANE RANDOLPH, both of Zelienople, Butler county, Pa.

DIED:

EFAN—On Tuesday morning, March 8th, 1870, at 4 o'clock, JAMES N. KEAN, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 32 Colwell street, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RASLEFI—On Monday, March 7th, 1870, JOHN RASLEFI, son of Paul and Rosina Raslefi, of Sahwarz, in the fifty-first year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 149 Rider avenue, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

I

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY MARCH 10, 1870.

MR. BOUTWELL is reported to have said, in private conversation with members of Congress, that he hoped Congress would neither repeal nor reduce the income tax, which he considered altogether the most equitable of all methods of raising revenue. A reduction of three per cent. would reduce the receipts from this source about eight millions, and he was opposed to it. He thought the tax on transportation might be removed, and also that upon licenses. These reductions would amount to about eight millions each.

THE cause of Cuba is claimed to be "looking up" in consequence of the presence of General QUESADA among us, the attitude of General BANKS and others at Washington, and expressions of opinion in various ways and places. If this is the battle-ground perhaps the claim is well grounded; but we had supposed that the result depended chiefly on the strength and exploits of the opposing battalions in Cuba. Judged by this test, also, it is alleged that the cause is still "looking up." And it must be conceded that there is as much reason for admitting as denying this.

THE changes in the naturalization laws of the United States are of a more extended character than were stated in the COMMERCIAL of last week. The bill pending in the House, which will probably pass, only requires a residence of three years instead of five, and the notice of intention is to be given only twenty days instead of two years before making the application. The power of making citizens, however, is to be confined, with few exceptions, exclusively to the United States Courts, but the judgment awarding citizenship to the applicant is not to take effect until six months after it is rendered. This is a very effective cure for illegal voting on fraudulent naturalization papers issued on the day of election.

THE English press are urging on the government with great pertinence that before carrying out any of the reforms contemplated in Ireland, all agrarian disturbances shall be crushed out by the strong arm of power. It is desirable, of course, that the disorders should cease, but wouldn't it be a good plan to try the reform measures before the bayonet is employed in the work? There are the legitimate effects of certain causes that Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to remove by his Irish land bill. To precede this with the most rigorous and exacting policy will be very apt to destroy whatever of pacification there may be in it. It is making war on the effects, and in no manner touches the cause. Precisely the way England has been ruling Ireland for more than two centuries.

THE Georgia bill as it passed the House on Tuesday, is in the same terms as the Virginia and Mississippi bills. It admits the State to representation on certain conditions. As originally introduced by General BUTLER, the measure contained in effect the present State officers and members of the Legislature, for the full term for which they were elected, dating from the admission of the State. The House very justly refused to sanction this extraordinary stretch of power, but adopted by a vote of 124 to 71 a proviso offered by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, that the act should not be construed to vacate any offices now filled, or to extend the official tenure of any officer of the State. The Senate will amend this amendment so as to make the uncompromising element in the House on the question of imposing all sorts of conditions on the reconstructed States.

THE New York Legislature is maturing a law to define the rights of married men, as a sort of counter check to the everlasting, never-ending, and terribly indefinite talkabout woman's rights. The proposed law gives the husband a life estate in the property of his wife after her decease,—provides that the benefices shall not be liable for debts of his wife contracted before marriage, nor after marriage unless incurred with his consent, or necessary to the support of their children, and forbids this assertion of "rights," the new law proposes that any married man possessed of real estate may sell such property in all respects as if he were unmarried. This is to put an end to the odious practice—especially odious to real estate speculators—of requiring the wife, on being interrogated apart from the husband, to give her written assent to the sale of real estate property by her husband, before such sale can be valid.

WE are glad the resolution discharging the Finance Committee at once from the Treasury investigation at Harrisburg, was killed on Tuesday by the decisive vote of six to eighteen. The public is interested in a report from this Committee, even if the information expected should be materially curtailed; and, it is certainly an act of justice to the members of the Committee that they should have an opportunity of submitting their views on the management of the unexpended balance, the sinking fund, and other features of financial policy. Besides all that, we want to get at the moral the Committee deduct from the testimony of State Treasurers. Is it an argument for a continuance of the old system, or suggestive of the propriety of a new departure? And if so, why? Surmising in some instances wears the complexion of certainty; let us, therefore, have the Committee's surmises as to why their questions were not answered. Then State Treasurer KEMBLE, always reputed to have been a remarkably palus-taking official, and a taking official generally, has not been on the stand. Let KEMBLE have a chance by all means; and MOORE and MCGRATH and all the rest of them.

THE result of the New Hampshire election is an administration triumph, possessing something like peculiar significance, occurring as it did almost on the very commencement of the second year of General GRANT's term. The presence of Mr. DAWES on the stump there, charged with a message from the President to the people of the State, renewing to them the pledge of fidelity and economy, caused the result to be viewed in advance as the verdict of New Hampshire on General GRANT's administration. The result is an answer to all "false friends" and open enemies alike. The people of New Hampshire are an intelligent people. They speak and act with deliberation and from strong convictions. They would not fear to endorse Gen. GRANT did they so think; but they saw not that in his administration so to incline them. On the contrary, on reviewing the first year of his administration, they were convinced that he was deserving of the continued support and confidence they gave him at the Presidential election. And in recording their verdict the people of New Hampshire have uttered the deliberate sentiment of all the States that voted for Gen. GRANT.

NOT only so calling themselves, Democrats but a few Republicans appear to be troubled in anticipation of African ascendancy in the United States. Some of these prophets of evil heartily approved of the emancipation proclamation, and even favored negro suffrage—but they are disgusted by the admission of a member of the formerly proscribed race to a seat in the United States Senate. There are people incapable of drawing an inference or making a deduction—and these alarmists seem to have failed to discern that the last step was logically involved in and made necessary by the first. With respect to the justice of the series of national acts by which millions of human beings, oppressed and degraded, have been put in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights," and the principles upon which our civil institutions were founded have been turned into facts to the praise of American consistency, nothing needs to be said. All thinking men must acknowledge their justice.

And in this conviction we might well feel strong and safe in the presence of apparently very real and imminent dangers from their operation. But no such danger threatens. In regard to the policy of those measures we are confident that a few years will remove whatever doubts may at present be entertained. Fears of undue negro ascendency are founded equally in forgetfulness of the Caucasian strength, and of African disadvantages. Considering their inferiority of numbers, their deficiency of education, and the powerful prejudices of race and other drawbacks against which the recently emancipated people have to contend, it is difficult to listen with gravity to those who forbell a predominance of dark influence in our national legislature. In fact, it is almost too much to hope that they will be able in some good degree to protect themselves against the encroachments and oppression of the more numerous and energetic race.

FLOUR INSPECTOR—COL. LOGAN.

The following letter from Gov. GEARY announcing the appointment of Col. LOGAN, of Westmoreland, to the office of Flour Inspector, explains itself and fully answers the questions and misrepresentations in the columns of the paper to the editors of which it is addressed:

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7, 1870.

Messrs. Pennsylvanian, Reed & Co., Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 3rd inst., under the caption of "Query," in which the following question is asked of me:

"Was, or was not, said W. W. Logan to the military service of his so called Confederacy—an officer or soldier in the rebel army?"

I unhesitatingly and emphatically answer—*He was not.*

At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. LOGAN was residing in Louisiana, and, in common with other citizens of Northern birth, suffered incredible persecutions, mingled with offers of position, preferment, and bribes if they would join the rebel cause. Mr. LOGAN sacrificed all his property and business there, and returned to the North, having made his escape from the rebel authorities in a coasting vessel, and running imminent risk of losing his life in the undertaking. Soon afterward he joined my staff in the Quartermaster's Department, rendered good and efficient service during those memorable Winter terms.

His brother, Dr. Samuel Logan, was Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed while gallantly served during the war, some of whom were killed in battle, and others bear honorable wounds.

It is not my custom to reply to newspaper assaults, but in this case I do for another what I would not do for myself, as I deemed it but right that a good citizen and a brave man should be relieved from the foul aspersion attempted to be cast upon him.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch published in our issue of yesterday, M. OLLIVIER made what is characterized as "a remarkable speech" at a political banquet on the evening of the 7th inst. He urged all political parties to aid the ministry with assistance and advice, and not to keep aloof on account of the errors which had been or might be committed by the ministry. He also expressed the prediction that in spite of difficulties the ministry would succeed.

It may not be at once obvious to all why this speech should be described as remarkable—and to appreciate the appropriateness of the epithet, we must reflect upon the very peculiar position of the government in France. Nothing precisely analogous to it exists either in England or in this country. Both there and here is a form of government generally recognized, and the acts of the administration may be discussed with the utmost partisan vehemence, without a purpose or thought of changing or encroaching upon fundamental institutions. Not so in France at present. There four parties are arranged in battle array, each fighting under a different standard, all hating one another bitterly, and yet all ready on occasion to combine their forces for the overthrow of the Government. The Government, whatever it may do, is constantly exposed to the assaults of its powerful adversaries, and needs both wisdom and energy to steer through the surrounding perils without throwing overboard either authority or liberty. A French journal now before us says:

> The French Government is a process of transformation, in the hands of a man essentially liberal but who has to struggle against the fatal legacy of reforms demanded by the spirit of the times, stands as a sentinel before the gates of the past, and is threatened on the side of the future. M. OLLIVIER is equally denounced by the reactionary party, which wishes to see the Empire return to its starting point, and the revolutionary party, which would like to see it advance at once to the goal of democracy. He is driven on by the right, who refuse to retrace him of the concessions he has made, and by them a step towards the Independence and sincerity of universal suffrage.

These sentences were written just after the defeat of the Ministry on the proposition to abandon the system of official candidateships, but they serve to set forth some of the ministerial difficulties in spite of which M. OLLIVIER hopes for success. The same journal infers confidently from the vote of the *Chambre* on this question that M. OLLIVIER is the true representative of the public mind and that the legislative body has ceased to represent it. As our readers know, many members of the *Chambre* owe their election to this system of official support.

The confidence of the Minister's appeal for support and his assurance of success in spite of difficulties, the confidence and the assurance both remarkable, may be and likely is founded in the conviction that the mind of the nation is on his side.

The cable telegraph told us yesterday that ROCHEFORT has written another violent letter published in his paper, the *Marseillaise*. This agitator is a great letter writer; should he live much longer his collected correspondence will fill many volumes. He addresses epistles not only to ministers, *prefets* and deputies, but it is said, the Empress and Madame OLLIVIER have received from him favors of this kind, filled with denunciations of their husbands and exhorting them by their influence to prevent the destruction which they are bringing upon themselves and their families. It may be a fact or a fabrication, but a report is given of a very pathetic scene, in which Madame OLLIVIER, the timid young wife of the minister, in an interview with the Empress, bursts into tears and describes the distress caused her by anonymous letters, whereupon Her Majesty opens a drawer and produces a bundle of similar epistles which had reached her, in spite of the care with which the palace is guarded. Unfolding them, she pointed out to her companion the vilest insults and the most sanguinary threats directed against herself, her husband and her son. Then closing the drawer, with a smile of dignity and resignation, the great lady said—*Qu, importe?* We are in the hands of God!"

Such letters we should rather suppose to be the composition of members of his party than of the chief himself. Though, indeed, the man capable of writing some of ROCHEFORT's libels may without improbability be suspected of almost any infamy in the scurrilous line. His reckless audacity, however, would likely impel him to sign his name to whatever he wrote. We had better not fancy him worse than he is.

A NEW colonization scheme, for Washington Territory is on foot in Chicago, with the following officers: President, D. Kilnworth, Vice President, Paul Stoffens; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Voeke; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Andrew; Technical Committee, Alex. Theuss, Jak Abens and Ernest Schiffer. At a meeting a few evenings since Gen. Solomon, the newly appointed Governor of the Territory, made an address, setting forth the capabilities and attractions of the country. About one hundred joined then and there.

THE women succeeded in voting at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, on Monday last at the town election. They put a separate ticket in the field, including two women, for School Committee, and about sixty of them voted for it. They came in a body to the polling place with bouquets and cotton umbrellas in their hands and modest determination to their countenances, some of them old and gray and bald and many of them young and pretty. Their presence, which should have cast a benign influence over the male bipeds, was only productive of blasphemy. Joshua Cobb, Jr., a widower in the town, stood up gallantly for the rights of the sex, and carried his heroines through triumphantly, just as *he* does in his romances.

THE *Journal of Commerce* comments on the speech of Senator Pittsburgh Conover, which proposes to amend the Constitution so that it would recognize God and says that while the opinion "of the gentlemen there gathered will be received with the respect due to the high and Christian character of the delegates, that opinion will not square with that of a multitude of other American citizens equally Christian and whose views represent in all the relations of life. The latter hold that Christianity in this country can be best maintained and perpetuated by following out the policy of no-interference and no-state-encouragement, which has hitherto, under Providence, wrought such auspicious results. From a creed in the Constitution for an establishment of church, and from thence to a monarchy or an empire, would be but a succession of steps, not fast ones, it may be possible to be taken by some ambitious and powerful sect co-operating with some strong political party at some perhaps not very distant day."

CHARLES FOX, late of New York, who bequeathed a handsome property to the United States, to be use I towards paying off the debt contracted by the Government, or, to use his own words, "for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States," and whose will is now being contested by his relatives, died in Rome in most miserly manner, so that no one suspected him to be the person of so much wealth. He resided in one of the meanest and cheapest apartments that he could find in one of his own tenement houses. He dressed as though he had not a cent in the world, and often got out of food begged for it, and none were allowed to approach him in his contracted quarters. He ate his own cooking, inside his own beds—miserable old thing on a shaky old bedstead—and, in fine, lived the life of the most wretched of misers. Two or three weeks ago he was found dead in his room, and it was not until the prosecutors of the will that his wealth was brought to light. The wealth, it is said, consists of several houses on Third avenue and other parts of the city, and a great deal of land in the West.

THE LOST ONEIDA.

HEROISM OF HER COMMANDERS.

Letter to Hon. Andrew Stewart from the United States Consul at Yeddo, Japan—Particulars of the Disaster.

The following letter, detailing the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, and the gallant souls who commanded and sailed her, has been received by Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown. How bravely Lieutenant Commander Stewart met his death is feelingly told by the writer:

ON BOARD THE "ARGONAUT,"
BAY OF YEDDO, JAPAN, January 30, 1870.

HON. ANDREW STEWART:

MY DEAR SIR: A sad, sad duty is mine. My heart aches and my pen almost refuses to write words that will rend your heart, and carry mourning to your household. Your son, Lieutenant Commander Wm. F. Stewart, went down with his ship the "Oneida," and fifteen comrades, of Kanawaski Point, on the night of January 24th. The particulars of this terrible disaster, which has sent mourning to so many households, I will not detail to you, for by the time this reaches you, the papers will make them known, and publish them to the world. The "lamented" desertion of the "Oneida" by Captain EYRE, of the P. and O. steamer "Bombay" and the "Oneida," the "Bombay" struck the "Oneida," the officers were at dinner in the cabin, Lieut. F. S. All rushed on deck and took their several positions. From the bridge Lt. Com. STEWART, with his usual coolness, sang out "ship away" Stand by us you've cut us down!" But the "Bombay" kept on and on and on. Again he cried, "For God's sake stand by, you have cut us in two!" But no answer, and of the "Bombay" went. Lieut. Com. STEWART, the midshipmen (Adams) *landed and fired three guns*, thinking perhaps some boat might have escaped, of which the captain of the "Bombay" says *he did not hear*, and did not even think of sending a boat to their rescue, when, had he have done, all or nearly all might have been saved. Twenty miles away, at Yokahama the same night was distinctly heard, and still this brute of a captain says no more than a mile away—says he did not hear them, or see the flash.

The "Oneida" had but three boats, one of which was cut into by the collision, and the other two were filled with men, the officers remaining on deck. Lieut. Com. STEWART, Lieut. J. J. YATES, who is saved, says he tried to get the Captain (Williams) and your son to get into one of the boats, but they both refused, the Captain saying, "No! I'll go down with the ship," and your son replying, "My duty is here; not in the boat." Nothing could have been more noble. As he would say to you, "My God! this is the way we must die." He was last seen in the water swimming for one of the boats. Never was heroism more heroic—never bravery more brave. The Minister Mr. De LONG and myself breakfasted with them and on board at 1 P. M. of that day, and your son expressed himself as dreading for some reason to go to sea. He had gotten leave to go home from Hong Kong by P. M. steamship via San Francisco, and rather expected the Admiral would send up his relief to Yokohama, but as he did not he was going to Hong Kong with the "Oneida," and return by Pacific Mail.

The Minister has chartered the late gunboat "Arcotook," and we are doing all in our power to secure the bodies and property, and rest assured that as tenderly and earnestly will they be cared for and forwarded as it is possible for them to be. For any inquiries in regard to or requests in relation to this sad, sad affair, or for anything, command me at any time. My sympathy and tears are with you and may she who holds us all as in the hollow of his hand comfort and uphold you.

Yours truly, sympathizingly, tenderly,

C. O. SHERMAN,
U. S. Consul, Yeddo, Japan.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Interesting Statements by Gen. Quesada of the Insurgent Operations.

General Quesada, in his report to the Cuban Junta at New York, detailing recent operations in Cuba, submits a table showing the number and kinds of troops in the patriot service, How reliable it is, no one can safely say; but we think it may be taken with considerable allowance for the exaggerated spirit so characteristic of the Spanish-American race when treating of military matters. According to Quesada, the total force in the three departments into which the patriots have divided the island, is sixty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-three. This includes officers and men, and certainly affords a substantial claim to belligerency, no matter how Senator Sumner argues to the contrary. The great deficiency of the revolutionists, however, is in their small supply of arms and munition. To equip for the field the sixty thousand men enlisted in the cause, it is believed that another million in dollars is necessary. They have 16,000 muskets and rifles, 3,555 pistols, 13 pieces of artillery, 2,220 lances, and 631 sabres; but in addition, 50,075 machetes—a slight improvement on the aboriginal bone-knife in use, and they are not a weapon to be despised in close quarters, in the hands of those accustomed to their use. From this account it is clear—assuming it to be reliable—that but two things are needed to free the Cubans from Spanish rule. The first is the money to buy arms from abroad, and the second the means to get them to and on the island. In fact the wants of the Cubans may be summed up in the necessity for a seaport, easily accessible to their friends in other countries. The Spanish cruisers are more effective in embargoing the patriots than the volunteers and regulars on the island.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

While some men were racing their ponies for fun on a course in Colorado, the other day, two of the ponies going in opposite directions came in collision. One went up and the other down, and the drivers on recovering their breath, found both animals dead.

The damage done to Southern California by the long continued drouth has been great. The Monterey *Democrat* says: "In many instances, indeed, sheep owners, in place of seeking to rescue the annual crop of lambs, are employing men to knock them over the head as fast as born. In San Luis Obispo, sheep are selling at fifty cents a head, and cattle from $19 to $20.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, speaking of the adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature on Wednesday last, says: "Elegant equipages driven by costly horses—the finest in Columbia—are flying through the streets with colored men and women in gaudy attire." The Ku-Klux are making efforts to put the Civil Rights Bill in force. One hotel keeper was asked for a drink by a party of negroes, and it was refused. They asked for a reason. He said, "I don't like to sell liquor to whom I please. I don't like your clothes; you don't behave like gentlemen, but mind you, I don't object to you on account of your race, color, or previous condition." The negroes left with a flea in their ear.

A preacher in the northern part of the State said to a widow while attending her husband's funeral the other day: "Our word to you, dear woman, infinitely better for you to sit and sorrow by such a pure and true man's grave, than to have a living husband by your side false to God and false to his marriage vows." This probably set the widow to thinking.

"Who are you?" inquired the magistrate in a New Orleans court of a wild-looking fellow brought before him. "Your father, sir." "What?" exclaimed the astonished judge, "I said your father." "Why, I've got none." "Are you sure?" "Quite certain." "Then I reckon I'm mistaken; but your ears deceive me." "My ears! Why, how could that be?" "All my children have long ears, sir; very long ears. Here are but three classes of this species, sir; my children, the rabbits and the donkeys. You are not a rabbit—" The outraged judge could endure no more, but shouted at the top of his voice to the officers to take him down. "Oh, sir, I hear you bray!" and the poor fellow was sent to the asylum.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered some new fifty cent notes to be printed with the portrait of the late Edwin M. Stanton.

MRS. BRANOT and MRS. Dodge accompanied their husbands in their long Indian expedition. The commissioners always opened the "talk" with prayer, and Mrs. Branot gives a graphic description of that scene which was solemn and impressive in the extreme—the two white men and a woman, Indians, and hundreds of untutored savages, all reverently standing together with clasped hands, invoking the blessings of their common Father in heaven.

A well-known member of the Yale faculty, Prof. Silliman, Jr., is famed far and wide for the marvellous sesquipedality—as he would call it —of his language. The following is a sentence which actually formed the introduction to a lecture on oxygen, and was carefully preserved by the students of that year, from one of whom we have it: "The etiolagenous and lithifying effects of oxygenated muriatic acid are so fugacious and subrigerated that we are totally unable to recognize the contents by any practical or theoretical view of their xynquimous concretions and stimeolites which they so often exhibit."

The *Boston Journal* says: "General Butler has appointed to the cadetship of the United States at West Point, vacated by desertion, a young man named Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, the son of Thomas C. Wilson, a private soldier who died in the army. The mother is a widowed mother resides in Salem, where she has given him an excellent education in the public schools, and is said to be well qualified for the appointment. It will be observed that he bears the names of two Senators from Massachusetts, and his complexion is the same as that of the Senator from Mississippi.

At the second court ball at the Tuileries, this season, on the 20th of February, the Empress wore a white toilette of tulle looped up by full blown roses. The coronet of long tinsle, forming queue, were of the same delicate material, spotted with silver, a magnificent diadem of brilliants being on the Western Princess. Clothilde was in rose colored gauze, with a coiffure of white illace, and the Duchess de Mouchy in a white tulle skirt, with one row of Algerian silk having green and orange stripes; a magnificent diadem in her hair and a necklace of brilliants and large emeralds.

MR. J. McLEARY BROWN, who, rumor says, is to succeed Anson Burlingame as Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the United States, is of Scotch descent, and went out to China some nine years ago as student interpreter in the British Consular service. His pay was then $1,000 per annum. After studying the Chinese for several years, he was appointed interpreter to the British Legation at Pekin, with the understanding that he undertake his present post at a salary of $5,000. If he is appointed in Mr. Burlingame's stead he will receive not less than $10,000 yearly; but he stands a good deal better chance of being made by lighting than he does of getting the appointment.

FULTON, who first successively applied steam as a motive power to vessels, was just equally as an artist. Morse, the father of the electric telegraph, was a portrait painter and a good one. He has not forgotten his old love. It was in a studio of the New York University that Morse first made the inflammable tube for artists' colors, now in use everywhere. It was first adopted in London, where he then resided. Benjamin Franklin, after the fame of his lightning rod had spread throughout the civilized cities, Philadelphia knows him well as an eminent artist. Daguerre was an obscure artist when he succeeded, by self sacrifice, and indomitable perseverance, in compelling the sun to join his chemicals with such wonderful result. Alvan Clark, who for many years in Boston painted portraits, has obtained the unenviable honors and reputation by improvements in the telescope. America has the honor of being the country of all these eminent men but one.

OUR IRON AND COAL.

The Growth, Magnitude and Value of these Interests.

Speech of Mr. Cameron in the U. S. Senate, March 7, 1870.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition, numerously signed, from the miners of the Schuylkill county anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and others, praying for adequate legislation to protect home labor and home manufactures. Mr. Cameron said:

Mr. President: In presenting this petition I wish to call the attention of Senators to the interesting region from which it comes, and to submit some facts concerning its wonderful development; trusting that the exhibit will prove timely in inducing this body to reflect on the vast interest now held in the anthracite and other coal producing territory of the country. I am not without hope that an intelligent study of this subject will show the importance in such legislation as shall continue the development of the coal fields of the country, and so prevent the destruction of the industries which furnish a market for this important article, and mainly depend on its production.

All that I shall recount has taken place within my own memory, and under my own observation. What I was a young man the region from which such vast wealth has been exported was a wilderness. It could not support for fifteen of twenty cents an acre, and no one would take it at any price. To pay the taxes on it was deemed folly and extravagance. Then population was sparse, and comfort unknown. Now it is the region with a busy throng and it has become the abode of opulence, intelligence and generous hospitality. The earth's surface the unending labor of well-paid men goes on, and far down in its depths is being stored up for the upper world as repeated.

The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania—which comprises six of any importance in the State—contains one hundred and seventy square miles, or 360,000 acres. I state this now, that it may be observed when I come to speak of the enormous production which has been attained, and the vast capital which is now invested in this coal territory. I present the introduction directly subsisting or attributable to the mining interest in the remaining parts of the hard coal region, I estimate from reliable data and an intimate knowledge of the locality and a personal observation of the whole.

The year 1820 marked the beginning of anthracite coal mining in our country. The population of the county of Schuylkill—before reclaimed from—and the number of tons mined, as follows, at the beginning of each decade since 1820:

Year.	Population.	Tons mined.
1820	11,339	365
1830	29,784	88,211
1840	79,081	452,291
1850	93,295	1,712,091
1860	99,173	8,276,516
1870	133,000	8,748,989

The population and production for the same period in the eight square miles of anthracite coal lands we reas follows, the population being estimated for a four years' mining, and upon a basis which will bear the closest investigation successfully:

Year.	Population.	Tons mined.
1820	20,000	35
1830	45,000	174,545
1840	70,000	884,384
1850	110,000	3,350,889
1860	220,000	8,412,816
1870	350,000	15,723,059

The amount of anthracite coal yet in the earth is as follows, the area and the thickness of the veins being accurately known:

	Square miles.	Depth of coal y ds.	Tons.
Central coal-fields	276	15	2,857,200,000
Southern coal-fields	146	25	11,308,962,000
Northern coal-fields	18	15	2,170,872,000
Total	470		26,337,057,000
Deduct one-half waste in mining			13,171,858,500

Which leaves of marketable coal..... 13,171,858,500 tons, or a deposit equal to an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 600 years, and of vastly greater value than all the mineral deposits of many nations of the earth, and by no means contemptible nations either.

So vast is this undeveloped wealth is, and astonishing as this development has been, it is but a trifle when compared to the bituminous coal deposits of our country. The Pennsylvania. Within a circle of one hundred miles of which Pittsburgh, in the western extremity of my State, is the center—there is enough bituminous coal in the earth to pay off the national debt of all the governments of the world in my times over. And it has been estimated, from geological surveys that this coal would pay our national debt fifty-four times if its stupendous value could be realized. This, you will please remember, is in Western Pennsylvania alone, and only comparatively a small portion of it in that section, which is surrounded, and, to some extent, covered by other wonderful resources in that section of our State.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this wealth, or its relation to other industries. It is to-day the condition of our wealth, and a glance at the distribution of bituminous coal over the country indicates clearly to my mind its all-important influence in the future as the basis for a prosperity, under wise laws, which would do more than anything else to relieve us, independent of every external influence, however it might be exerted.

The following table will show the area of the bituminous and cannel coal deposits of the country as far as is accurately known:

States.	Square Miles.
Pennsylvania	12,856
Ohio	9,500
West Virginia	15,000
East Virginia	4,000
North Carolina	40
Tennessee	3,200
Georgia	150
Alabama	4,300
Kentucky	9,000
Ohio	7,100
Indiana	6,700
Illinois	30,000
Michigan	13,000
Iowa	19,000
Missouri	21,000
Nebraska	12,000
Kansas	12,000
Arkansas	12,000
Indian Territory	10,000
Texas	9,000
Oregon	500
Washington Territory	270
West of the Rocky Mountains	5,000

Showing a total of square miles of 194,216
And to this must be added the bituminous coals around the Rocky Mountains 200,000

Making a grand total of 394,216

square miles of coal within our borders, or more than thirty-one times as much as there is in Pennsylvania, together with 300 square miles of anthracite in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and 100 square miles in Oregon. These, however, are not important deposits, and are of very little value.

These statistics are taken from Darrow's "Coal and Iron," and may be deemed as reliable as any work on the subject attainable to the student of such affairs. Those relating to the anthracite coal are supplied by Mr. Darrow, who for fifty years has observed and studied the subject.

In Pennsylvania notwithstanding her rugged surface and her numerous mountain chains—in spite of the fact that a mile of railroad in our State costs many times as much as in some of the States, we now have more miles of road than any other State in Union, while our capital invested in these has far surpassed that of any other, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000,000.

As an indication of the value of coal in developing nearly every description of internal improvement, let me call your attention to the fact that to carry our Schuylkill anthracite coals to market, we have invested in

Railroads	$50,000,000
Canals	40,000,000
Mining operations and lands	13,000,000
A grand total of	$103,000,000

The amount invested in like improvements for securing our bituminous coal for ward I have no means of accurately determining, but it is very large. For the great areas, and the greater distance inland at which our soft or bituminous coal is placed, involves a greater outlay for transportation. The yield of this coal during the last year was 14,177,826 tons, and was chiefly produced from the State of Pennsylvania.

And while the capital invested in mining operations is not so large as in the anthracite region, this marked difference exists between these great interests, and is well worthy of remembrance. The bituminous coal is situated far in the interior. It suffers greater wage in mining and carriage than hard coal, and it is open to the competition of a foreign product, having the advantage of cheap ocean carriage. While our soft coal must rely on artificial modes of transportation, built at enormous cost, the Lower a great mountain range, bring it to tide-water and an eastern market.

It will be observed that these coal miners do not petition you to protect their especial product. But with a clear appreciation of the injustice will secure to us everything which this Government needs.

As a means of national welfare, assault, defense, and maintenance, I contrast the two, and, seemingly, antagonistic interests of commerce and production; and I shall not shrink from a candid examination of their relative importance to our country, in either peace or war.

And I will go further. I am content, by this comparison, to test this whole question. I insist that the policy of protection is the true policy to apply for securing the development of every source of wealth, commerce included. By this wise policy the farmer puts in his pocket as profits the freight he must now pay to bring his crops to market, for the workshops springing up all over the country, under this policy of protection, bring the market to his farm-door. The transporter, losing this source of income, finds it more than made good by the abundant freightage pouring from thousands of distant workshops in every part of the country, seeking the southern and foreign market. And here, too, when our artisans attain a higher skill, our machinery reaches perfection, and our ability to produce is fostered, you will find the reliable foundation for a commerce which, like that of Great Britain since she developed her coal, will be aggressive and enduring. The workingman will find his subsistence cheapened by transferring his dwelling to the fertile farm lands from which he has fled, be he where he may. The churches, schools and benevolent institutions will be filled with the masses who earn their bread by labor are fully employed, cheaply fed, and well paid. The revenues of the country are certain and generous then; and indeed business, in all its ramifications, prospers when labor is prosperous. The capital of every nation is its labor. When this is well and profitably invested all goes well. When labor languishes all perish together in a common ruin.

These petitioners come before you asking no light thing. There is no selfishness in their prayer. They cannot be injured by competition, but they see clearly that the department of labor in which they are engaged underlies development and happiness. They see that the high state of prosperity which marks the surrounding region of their coal fields is traceable to coal. They are not content that their interest by State lines or by local jealousy; they point out the way to make every part of the country as prosperous as the favored locality in which they live, and they simply ask you to adopt a national policy which shall benefit every part of the country. If the coal of Great Britain and of Pennsylvania have been the basis of a sound prosperity we only ask you to do that which will make other States as prosperous. Render the blessing equally more prosperous. Render useful to their future development and inspirited the 60,000 square miles of coal which underlies nearly every State in the Union, and to use the benefits which have accrued to us rather than to deny them.

I will close with this imperfect reference to the subject I have alluded to, with a hope that it will commend itself to the minds of Senators, and when these great interests are assailed that a candid and conscientious inquiry will be made by each about the justice and propriety of crippling our now growing manufacturers and producers for the benefit of a nation which, having attained high perfection in machinery, almost crushing power in capital, and disgusted with the wages of labor to a point bordering on starvation, now seeks by free trade to make of us only a customer for her manufactures, and a helpless dependent on her for the necessities of life and the comforts of civilization.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

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10 bags Sicily Almonds.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1870.

We have no feature of change in the workings of the local loan market to note. The supply of money both at banks and discount houses is still on the liberal scale, and no complaints are heard of any lack of willingness to let out to the right kind of applicants or borrowers. It is true we are in the midst of excessive dullness in all branches of business, caused by the rapid decline in gold and the apprehension of an early return to specie payments. When the entire business of the country is conducted on a currency convertible into coin on demand, industry will quicken, and production for future consumption will give spirited activity to trade, for the reason that producers will not then fear a further fall of prices by reason of a further appreciation of the currency, and consumers will not longer hang back from the market in the hope of purchasing lower.

The question of an increase to the currency in order to give to the West and the South a more equitable share, has been again and again met with the argument that the currency will flow to the points where the most capital and the distribution will depend upon the course of trade. But as it is very pertinently suggested, "if banking were made free on the basis of a uniform bond deposit, each section of the country could get as many banks as it needs, and as much circulation as it could hold under the natural laws of trade; but the daily and steady approach to specie basis now may obviate the necessity of any change in the volume of currency. Indeed, the currency would be largely increased by the addition of gold and silver to the reserves, and, as a matter of course, it would become more equally distributed. Although it is evident that the amount of currency in circulation has not affected the price of gold—for it is as large now as when gold was thirty per cent. higher or more —yet an increase of fifty millions might retard *a time specie payments.*"

—Governments were firmer and showed an advancing tendency to-day, in regard to the passage of the funding bill, much doubt is felt in New York as to the chances of the bill in the House, where the feeling in favor of immediate funding measures is not so pronounced. Substantially, however, has the recent decline in the premium affected the sentiment of representatives upon this question that it is deemed probable the disagreement with the Senate will be rather upon methods than upon the general expediency of the present legislation on the subject.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing
U. S. Bonds '81	113½ 113½	114
U. S. Bonds '62	109½ 109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '64	106½ 106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '65	106½ 106½	106½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107½ 107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '67	107 107	107
U. S. Bonds '68	106½ 106½	106½
10-40s	103½ 103½	103½
Gold	110½ 110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, dealers in United States securities in New York exchange:

	Mar. 8.	Mar. 9.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	111¼	110¾		½
U. S. bonds, 1881	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	109½	109½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	106½	106½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	106½	106½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new issue, '65	107½	107½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	106½	106½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	103½	103½	¼	
U. S. Currency 6s	115½	115½	½	

—One of the remarkable features of the Wall street market is the continued steadiness in gold, in the manner in which the prices of stocks have been held up. Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Erie, Pittsburg, and several others are from 1 to 3 per cent. higher than they were six weeks ago, when gold was 121. The advance in currency prices, taken in conjunction with the decline of 8 per cent. in gold, is equivalent to an advance of about 10 per cent. in the prices of railway stocks, and had there been no decline in gold it is probable that the premium on currency money in New York held for speculative purposes would have been the means of making currency quotations for stocks that much higher. As it is, the fall in gold has counteracted the efforts of the bulls in the stock market, and they are now bodling the stocks up in hopes of a rise in gold; and if that does not soon take place, stocks have the tendency to make prices correspond with the lower range for gold.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 9, 1870.	10 00	11 15	12 15	1 30	3 00	4 00
	a 11 15	a 12 15	a 1 30	a 3 00	a 4 00	a 5 00
New York Central	196	196½	196½	196½	196½	196½
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Harlem						
Reading	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Northwestern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do. preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
St. Paul	37	37	37	37	37	37
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Toledo and Wabash	41	41	41	41	41	41
Do. preferred	72	72	72	72	72	72
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton	115	115	115	115	115	115
Ohio and Miss.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Western U. Tel.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail	70	70	70	70	70	70
Adams Express	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wells, Fargo & Co.	32	32	32	32	32	32
American M. U. Ex.	26	26	26	26	26	26
U. S. Express	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Merch. U. Ex.	41	41	41	41	41	41

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Boards every day, will facilitate business in the purchase and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1870.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market continues dull, with a restricted demand for the leading articles, prices being weak with a declining tendency. The decline in trade being mainly attributable to the heavy decline in gold. In fact, the entire market appears demoralized at this time. How long before activity will be resumed, we have no means of predicting. The following are the receipts of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found valuable for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	3,825	5,400
Apples, bbls	180	2,170
Cheese, boxes	147	1,845
Corn, sacks	1,000	1,700
Wheat, sacks	3,317	4,234
Barley, sacks	1,157	1,157
Rye, sacks	615	1,157
Oats, sacks	2,200	3,000
Bulk do., packages	1,000	1,000

Apples—The market was a quiet one, with very little inquiry from the trade. The market, generally speaking, being weak; prices having declining tendency, in sympathy with gold. The nominal quotations are from $4 to $5 per bbl, as to quality.

Butter—The receipts have increased, but not in sufficient quantity to produce any change in prices. Choice Keeping and rolling apples sell at $5 50@6 00 per bbl, and mixed at $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

Butter—The advance we have previously noticed has been maintained, notwithstanding the receipts have largely increased, since last week. Of prices we refer to the table we have made at the following: Extra choice western, in tubs and firkins, 30@31c; choice to fair do, 27@29c; choice and good roll, 25@27c; cooking butter (solid) 9@12c.

Cheese—The market has been active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 1 at 13½@13 9-10c; do. No. 2 at 13@13½c; do. No. 3 at 12½@13c. Sales of factory cheeses at 13@13½c. Stock of all kinds well supplied.

Eggs—The market continues inactive, the supply being in excess of the demand; we are now receiving sales of choice Ohio at 19@20c, and prime at 17@18c.

Feathers—Prime Live—Choice continues dull with very little demand; sales of 50 lbs at 57½c.

Cranberries—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $17 00@18 bbl.

Carbon Oil—Market dull; dealers confining their purchases to lots to meet their present wants. Standard brands are selling, jobbers are at 24½@25c ₩ gallon.

Coke—The market since our last was dull, with few sales being made at irregular prices. The rates for choice were 80@82½ c; common $1 00@1 05 per barrel, as per quality.

Dressed Hogs—Being out of season are dull, with an occasional sale at 9c ₩ gallon.

Dried Fruit—The market was not very active, buyers are taking hold sparingly, being of the opinion that prices will decline; holders are anxiously awaiting a better demand. Dried apples are held at 5c for bright; 7½c for prime; and 7c for common. Choice dried peaches halves, 10@10½c; fair, 9@9½c; quarters, 5@6c; peeled, 16@20c. Pitted cherries 20@22c. Blackberries 10c ₩ lb.

Flour—We can report a fair trade demand. The receipts by river and rail since our last are quoted 500 barrels, with a fair stock on hand. Prices have undergone no change. The mill quotations are: double extra in barrels $5 75@6 00; in sacks $5 50@5 75; white wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 75; extra family will be worked in barrels $5 75; in sacks $6 00; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 50; Three Stars, brand, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75; Two Stars, brand, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 25; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75; family, the store rates were as follows: Starlight, $5 75 ₩ barrel; in sacks $5 50; Pacific, $5 00 ₩ barrel; Wayne City, $5 00@5 50 ₩ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₩ barrel. Spring wheat flour sold at $5 25@5 50 ₩ barrel; Dayton Snow Flake, winter wheat, $5 75, net ₩ barrel; Silver Lake, $5 00 ₩ barrel; White River, in barrels $5 00, in sacks $5 25; Snow Flake, winter wheat, in barrels $5 00, in sacks $5 25.

Feathers—The market was inactive. This, however, has been the situation for some time. Small sales were reported from first hands at 56@56½c, and at the usual advance from store.

Flour—Market firm, with a good trade demand. This, however, is the season for activity in flour, the Spring wave made of No. 1 mackerel, shore, 12c, do bay 9c. No 2 shore $10 white fish $9 00 ₩ half bbl. Lake herring $4 50; white trout $9 00; salt trout $8 00@9 00; cod fish 6½c for large, and 5½c for medium. Lard—Market is selling at 15½@16c.

Grain—The market was not an active one. Corn in the early and first half declined 2 cents. The receipts since our last were as follows: Corn, 4,000 sacks; oats, 2,414 sacks; barley, 195 sacks; rye, 161 sacks; oats, 2,000 sacks. The feature continues the leading article. The mills are selling the following prices for sound grain: choice $1 10@1 12 timber white; $1 25@1 26; white winter $1 20@1 25 ₩ bushel. Oats—market quiet but unchanged, with sales from first hands at 45c/lb, and from store at 50@55c. Corn in future will, we think, decline. Rye remain the same as last quoted, viz., 75c ₩ bushel on the wharf and from store. Hay in demand; at present we quote nominally at $16@20, being the extreme rates. Barley—market dull, but no lower; holders consider the rates sufficiently low. Sales of cars Canada at $1 with an offer of 500 for 10,000 bushels which was not accepted. Prices at present are very unsettled.

Honey—Market dull with a supply in excess of the demand. Sales are reported at 35@36c ₩ gallon.

Hops—There is very little inquiry for this favor, we note limited sales at $2 00@2 25, ₩ lb. The market has been steady, with a good trade demand. The current rates were as follows: Fine, wholesale, $1 00 ₩ cwt; retail $1 15; do. good, $1 75@2 00; do. half and quarters, wholesale $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

Eggs—We can report heavy receipts with a good stock on hand; prices are weak and tending downwards, and we quote at 19@20c ₩ dozen.

Tallow—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9¾@9¾c; rough 6@6½c ₩ lb.

Flour—Is selling in a small way at $1 75@5 gallon.

Whisky—Market heavy and weak; with sales of 200 barrels, as per quality, at 91c@$1 00 ₩ gallon.

Provisions—Is selling in a small way at $1 75@5 gallon.

Oil Cake—Can be purchased at 12½@13c ₩ lb.

Oil Meal—The market at this time is a very difficult one to quote, prices being very unsettled with a slight misunderstanding among dealers in regard to futures, the prime cause being the decreased confidence in the market. The general impression is that prices will still go lower. Foreign products are tending downward steadily. Sugars are quoted as follows, the latter for prime: Cuban, 8½@8¾c; Porto Rico, 8½@8¾c; New Orleans, 8½@8¾c; Crushed, 9½@9¾c; Powdered, 9½@9¾c; Coffee 13½@14c ₩ lb; Rio, 23@24c; Java, 28@30c; Molasses, 60@65c; Syrups, 60@65c ₩ gallon; Rice, 8½@9½c; Tobacco, 40@60c ₩ lb; Cuba 11@12½c; New Orleans, 10@12½c; Virginia, 12@16c; Kentucky, 12@16c. The above prices are subject to advance or decline according to the movement in gold. Coffee is quiet and steady; fair, 13½@14c; choice, 14½@15c; prime 15½@16c; fancy 17@17½c. Teas—Market is quiet and unchanged.

Syrups—Market irregular, prices weak and tendency downward.

Molasses—New Orleans are in fair demand; prices unchanged.

Rice—Market unchanged, with small sales at 9@9¾c ₩ lb.

Seeds—Market is quiet and unchanged; we can report a fair trade demand for the various descriptions, which sells at the following rates: Timothy $3 00@3 50 ₩ bushel; flaxseed ranges from $2 10@2 15. The offers for clover seed are small, as is the inquiry.

Potatoes—Market well supplied with a variety of kinds. We are reported sales of Lake Shore Peachblows on the basis of $1 00@1 10 ₩ bushel, and $2@2 25 ₩ barrel. Sales were made from store at the usual advance.

Cheese—The receipts are increasing. We can report a fair trade demand for the various descriptions, which sells at the following rates: Western Reserve 17c; Ohio Factory 17½c; Goshen Ohio 18@19c; Eastern 19@20c; Sweitzer 17; Limburger 19@20c. Stock of all kinds well supplied.

Onions—The market is quiet, but prices are unchanged, and $2@2 25 ₩ barrel is the ruling rate. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 90c@$1 00 ₩ bushel, as to quality, from store.

Poultry—The supply is pretty much over. We quote live chickens at 10@11c ₩ lb; dressed, 14@15c; geese steady; turkeys 18@20c ₩ lb.

Whisky—Market is quiet, with sales at $1 09@1 10 per gallon for bbls; $1 07@1 08 for drums; $1 11 on No. 2 $2 50 and No. 3 $5 50. Market well supplied.

Wool—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines $1 00@1 02; common Western, $1 01@1 02; Eastern, $1 03; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, three years and over, $2 50@2 75.

Malt—Market steady at $1 75 by car load.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 10, 1870.

Business—The market since our last has undergone no change. Dullness still holds its sway among the operators, and the general weak, while buyers are offering figures which are not acceptable to holders. Some of our refiners say they will not purchase until crude can be obtained at 19c ₩ gallon.

Crude.

We can report a single transaction since our last—that is 100 barrels, delivered in 30 days, at 17 gravity, at 18½c; the nominal quotations are 18@20c ₩ gallon for crude; sellers' option till July or first water, 12c.

Refined.

Market dull; nothing doing; early deliveries appear firmer, but the general tone is weak; it was currently reported that 27c was bid for 5,000 bbls, March delivery, and refusing at 28c after; for April, 27½c bid; April to September 28½c; August to December 29½c.

Dispatches.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

New York, March 9.—Closing March Stic Petroleum dull and weak; crude depressed and offered at 18c, without business. Refined—Standard white in bond for export, delivery, but rather more demand from speculators; sales 2,000 bbls from April to June at 28c; spot sales 1,000 bbls at 28½c; April delivery, delivery there has been some demand for shipment and sales 5,000 bbls at 28½@28¾c; May delivery, sales 5,000 bbls refined standard white, March delivery, 28½c; April 28½@28¾c; June delivery from March 29 to April 10 at 27c, and 2,000 bbls from April to July, 28c.

Parker's Landing, March 9.—Market quiet at $1 25@1 30.

Titusville, March 9.—The market on spot creek dull; unable to quote except nominally at $1 15, nothing done yet.

Philadelphia, March 9.—Market very dull; no sales to report; we quote at $1 25@1 30.

Petroleum.

Tarr Farm, March 9.—Market quiet at $1 25@1 35.

Tarr Farm, March 9.—Market a little more active; sales of six cars bulk last evening at $1 30. Sales of small lots this morning 1 25@1 30, nearer as any bulk sold at the latter, but no demand. Sales of small lots this morning at 2 25@2 35 and firm.

Oil City, March 9.—Market is exceedingly dull and quoted at $1 25@1 30, lower creek, opened and closed firm with the decline recovered; sales 5,000 bbls reported at $1 25@1 30, lower creek, opened and closed firm with the decline recovered; sales 5,000 bbls reported at $1 25, sellers 15 days, buyers' creek; 10,000 bbls at $1 25@1 30, lower creek, buyers' option; 5,000 bbls

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Strong Speculative Interest in American Securities in England and on the Continent—Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Government of Algeria—Catholic Powers to Demand Special Representation in the Ecumenical Council—The Pope Endeavoring to Secure a Vote on Infallibility before the Arrival of the French Commissioner—Small-Pox Among Political Prisoners in Paris—John Bright's Health Improving—English View of the Decline of American Commerce, &c., &c.

The Pope Temporizing.

ROME, March 9.—The Pope temporizes, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of infallibility prior to the arrival of the French Commissioner.

LONDON, March 9.—The German and Austrian Bishops have decided to oppose the promulgation of infallibility and all new dogmas. It is generally hoped that the Pope will not precipitate a collision with European powers.

The Decline of American Commerce.

The *Times* attributes the decline of American commerce to a want of good ships and cheap freights, caused by the refusal to purchase ships abroad or import materials at low prices.

The Demand for Special Representatives

PARIS, March 9.—It is understood that other Catholic powers will join France in her demands for special representatives in the Ecumenical Council. Prince De La Tour d'Auvergne Lamagouls will probably be appointed as one of these representatives.

The Porto Ricon Budget.

MADRID, March 9.—The Independent budget for Porto Rico has been presented to the Cortes.

No More Visits from Friends.

PARIS, March 9.—The police no longer permit the friends of Rochefort to visit him at prison.

The Conscripts Again.

Another demonstration was made by the conscripts at Lyons yesterday. The disorder was quelled without serious trouble.

Small Pox.

It is reported the small pox has broken out among the political prisoners confined.

Bright's Health Improving.

LONDON, March 9.—John Bright is still rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health is improving.

Conservative Banquet.

LONDON, March 9.—The Conservative Association held a banquet to-night at City Terminus Hotel. R. N. Fowler, M. P. for Falmouth, occupied the chair. He was supported on the right by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hamilton, Sir J. Parkington, Messrs. G. W. Hunt and J. R. Mowbray and Sir John Hay, and on the left by the Duke of Abercorn, Earl of Abergany, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Lyall and others. Some four hundred guests were present, including most of the principal men of the conservative party. M. Disraeli was unable to be present.

Letters from the Earl of Derby, Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Lyveden were read, regretting their unavoidable absence. Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a toast, made reference [illegible] still left of the army, [illegible] and discipline would be the same through all time. The policy of the present Government was condemned by all parties. To disconnect the army and reduce the force by twenty-four thousand men was injudicious economy. It was much easier to dissolve than to reembody the army. Happily, the country had another force indissoluble, armed with truth, viz: The Conservative party, entitled to defend the long established institutions, not excepting the Irish Church. Mr. Belcher responded for the navy and Beresford for the volunteers. The Chairman proposed the health of the leader of the Conservative party, and eulogized the late Lord Derby. Gathorne Hardy, in reply, said the party was now in the minority in Parliament, hence all battles were fought outside. London has ever been faithful to conservatism, which was growing in all the great centers of trade and manufactures, and was sure of future ascendency. Other speeches followed, and the party broke up at a late hour.

Speculative Interest in Our Bonds.

LONDON, March 9.—A strong speculative interest in American securities is developing here and on the continent.

Proceedings in the Cortes

MADRID, March 9.—In the Cortes yesterday Senor Escorizo, one of the deputies from Porto Rico, thanked the Minister of the Colonies for introducing a separate budget for that island. He said it was a concession Porto Rico had vainly sought for thirty years. The Cortes have voted pay for extra service to soldiers of the army in Cuba for their share in actions with the insurgents.

The Government of Algeria.

PARIS, March 9.—In the Corps Legislatif today a debate took place on the government of Algeria. Jules Favre demanded that the affairs of that province be regulated through the legislation of both Chambers, and not by *Senatus Consultes*. Ollivier replied that the ministry desired to place other departments of the administration under control of the legislative bodies, and they were now consulting with the Emperor on the best method of effecting such changes.

Forster's Education Bill.

There is a growing tendency to oppose Mr. Forster's education bill, especially among nonconformists.

Parliament.

In the Commons this evening, the bill establishing a rate to provide for the maintenance of ministers' manses in Scotland, was rejected by a majority of 117.

Infallible in Faith and Practice.

LONDON, March 9.—Among the propositions before the Ecumenical Council is one declaring the Pope infallible in the matter of faith and practice.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—The steamer Maine, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—The steamer Nestorian, from Portland, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 9, Evening.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅞. American securities: 5-20s, 86⅞; '62s, 90⅝; '67s, 88⅝; Ten-forties, 87⅜; Erie, 21⅜; Illinois Central, 112⅜; Great Western, 28.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—Bonds firm at 93@93⅛.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 9.—Bourse dull at 74 francs 47 centimes.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11d; Orleans 11¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 9s 3d; red western No. 2 7s 11d@8s; winter 8s 8d@9s 3d. Western flour 29s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 27s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s 6d. Provisions generally dull. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 105s 6d. Lard dull at 62s. Cheese 71s 6d. Bacon 58s.

Produce unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 9.—Linseed cakes £9 15s. Tallow 46s 9d; town dull. Linseed firm. Refined petroleum in Bonds 1s 9½d. Turpentine quiet and steady at 29s 6d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, March 9.—Cotton heavy; low middling afloat 92½ francs.

Bremen Markets.

BREMEN, March 9.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

HAMBURG.—Petroleum firm at 15 mare bancos 10s.

A NEW REBELLION.

Proclamation from the Governor of North Carolina, Declaring Alamance County in a State of Insurrection.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9.—Governor Holden has issued a proclamation declaring the county of Alamance in a state of insurrection, because of the various outrages by bands of men armed and disguised, among them the hanging of a negro named Graham. After alluding to several lawless acts he states that information has been received that law abiding citizens have been whipped, shot, scourged and threatened with further violence if they do not conform to the political standard set up by the assassins. He pledges the whole power of the State government to put a stop to these outrages, and says criminals who escape to adjoining counties will be pursued, and if not delivered by the civil authorities, such counties will be declared in insurrection. The state militia will now be sent to Alamance, and if necessary Federal troops will be called upon.

KU-KLUX.

Raid on Charleston, W. Va.—A General Jail Delivery the Object—The Organization Wide-Spread—The Government to be Called Upon for Aid to Suppress Lawlessness.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 9.—United States Marshal Slack writes from Charleston, Kanawha county, the recently selected capital of the State, under date of March 9d, that an organized band of armed Ku-Klux entered the town in open day-light on the morning of the 26, and advancing to the jail with keys and other fixtures, deliberately unlocked the outer and cell doors, releasing the prisoners, and those who happened to be present cocked revolvers were presented, with threats that if an alarm was given death would be their portion. The organization is said to be wide-spread, and the civil authorities are powerless. In view of the speedy removal of the capital to Charleston, the Governor, it is said, will call upon the Government for military aid to suppress the lawlessness.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Grand Rush to the New Gold Field Near San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The excitement about the recent gold discoveries near San Diego has reached this city, caused by the receipt of half a ton of rock from the mines. The district is about fifteen miles in extent. The quartz lode is wonderfully rich, with good placer diggings in the vicinity. The rush to these diggings from the southern counties continues. San Diego is reported nearly deserted. Capitalists are sending men from here to locate claims for them.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Directors of Union Pacific.

Annual Report of the President—Snow Sheds and Fences—The Express Business and Telegraph.

A dispatch from St. Paul announces that the contract for the negotiation of fifty million dollars of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds has been concluded with a leading German banking house, half a million to be advanced immediately, and that the Northern Pacific and Lake Superior and Mississippi companies have made arrangements to establish large mills at Duluth, Minn., for the manufacture of railroad iron.

BOSTON, March 9.—The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met to-day and elected directors for the ensuing year, as follows: Oliver Ames, Oaks Ames, John Duff, John B. Alley, C. H. McCormick, W. T. Glidden, R. Hazard, Elisha Atkins, A. E. Touchard, O. S. Chapman, James Brooks, G. W. Dodge, Sidney Diller, Frederick Nickerson and C. S. Bushnell. The following is the substance of the report made by Oliver Ames, President:

We have spent during the year upon snow sheds and snow fences over $500,000, so that we now over five miles of snow sheds, and nearly fifty miles of snow fences, in addition to a large amount of snow fences put up last year. The experiments thus far this winter show our road can be run without serious hindrance or obstruction from snow. The snows of the present winter have been the same as last, and we have been put to no one extra expense. Never enough our hours. Our Superintendent is confident we can keep our road as free from snow as the roads of New England and New York. The express business over the road was fully investigated last summer, and we came to the conclusion that it would be for the interests of the road to dissolve our connection with Wells, Fargo & Co., and do this business ourselves. The results of the change have been to increase the receipts about thirty per cent, above what we received from Wells, Fargo & Co., and if the rates on all through telegraph lines we have made connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, through which we are to have a large portion of our telegraphic service free, and have an expectation of realizing a handsome income from the $2,200,00 of stock we receive from the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the use of our lines for commercial purposes, should this company make connection with the Central Pacific. In view of the past, and secure a fair share of the California business. The earnings of the road for the months reported since the opened amounted to $6,360,000. We anticipate the gross earnings for the ensuing year will reach $12,000,000, and shall not be surprised should they largely exceed it. The net income from this will pay all interests, with a handsome dividend upon the stock, should we not need it for improvements upon the road.

NEW YORK, March 9.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad to-day the following directors were elected: J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans, Vermont; Richard T. Wilson, Jr., New York; H. Cashield, Burlington, Vermont; W. R. Ogden, Glasgow; J. Edgar Thomson, Philadelphia; George W. Cass, Pittsburgh; W. G. Fargo, Buffalo, New York; Benj. P. Cheney, Boston; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vermont; William Windom, Winona, Minnesota; Samuel M. Felton, Philadelphia; Charles Wyckin, Philadelphia; James Stinson, Chicago. The board organized by electing J. Gregory Smith, President; R. D. Rice, Vice President; A. H. Barney, Treasurer; Samuel Wilkeson, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1870.

ADDRESS BY MR. SEWARD.

Mr. Sewall has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the New York Historical Society, June 7th, when it is understood he will give an account of his recent impressions of travel.

SAILORS ON STRIKE.

The strike of sailors belonging to the Ocean Steamers' Benevolent Association in advance to the attempt of cer [illegible]

[illegible] was been lying seriously [illegible] for some time past, suffering from heart disease. His little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to do away with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. Wm. Warden, National House, Mansfield, Ohio.

REPORTED REMOVAL.—It is stated that a member of the City Legislature, otherwise Councils, whose residence seems to have been for some time past in one of the townships adjoining the city, and who has had the right to serve as a member of that body has been quietly removed to the Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

CITY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.—In accordance with the instructions of the Finance Committee, Controller McGrew has begun the auditing of the accounts of the various city officers. Commencing with the books of the Mayor he will go over those of each officer until the entire work is done. Half the summer will be gone before the work is completed.

AMERICAN STEEL.—DIPLOMA AWARDED TO A PITTSBURGH FIRM.—At the annual exhibition of the State Association of Mechanics, held in September, 1869, Messrs. Anderson & Woods, of the Pittsburgh Steel Works, were awarded a handsome diploma for the best manufacture of cast and spring steel. The diploma was on exhibition in the window of J. R. Reed's jewelry store, No. 88 Fifth avenue, for some days past, where all who desire can see it.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.—The Finance Committee will meet on Saturday afternoon, when the bonds of each of the banks recently elected depositories will be accepted, keeping of the public money in sums of $100,000 will be presented, and if approved, the "unexpended balance," will be paid over to the credit of the Iron City and Allegheny National Banks, and the National Trust Company. At present the last two first mentioned institutions hold the greatest amount of the city's funds.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for the new uniform for the Pittsburgh Zouaves was awarded to Messrs. Jones Bros., merchant tailors, 58 Smithfield street, on Saturday evening. Several bids were submitted, but that of the Jones Bros. was preferred by the company as being the best offered. The manufacture of the successful firm are young, active, energetic gentlemen well up in the business, and the fact that they have secured the above contract is in itself a flattering recognition of their skill as fashionable tailors.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to notice the arrival of our friend Thos. R. Pittock, who has been for some time past in the southern part of Kansas. Mr. P. went west about eighteen months ago, and has acquired considerable property in the new town of Eldorada, the county seat of Butler, Kansas. The death of his wife carries Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Allegheny, whom he has for a number of years been associated in the production of oil at and around Parkersburg, and latterly with the firm of Wilson & Co., in this city, to which he will devote his time to attend to the business of the late firm.

NEW WALL PAPER HOUSE.—Messrs. Paul & Fears have recently opened their splendid stock of wall paper in the new and substantial storehouse, 173 Smithfield street, and confidently invite an examination thereof by their friends and the public generally. They have on hand all kinds of paper hangings, window shades and decorations, and for variety and excellence the stock is unsurpassed in this city. Mr. Paul, the practical man of the firm, having spent years in the manufacture of wall paper, thoroughly understands the wants of the public in that line, and has secured such a stock as cannot fail to please.

POSTPONED.—The case of Charles Rettor, charged with dumping offal on the wharf, which was to have been heard yesterday afternoon before Mayor Brush, was postponed until this morning. Information has also been made against James Barry for the same offense, and he will have a hearing this morning. Some half a dozen other cases for similar offenses are pending before Aldermen Neeper and Floyd, and hearings will be had this afternoon. Parties engaged in the night soiling business must comply with the provisions of the law set out of in the ordinance of the Board of Health. Failure to do so will involve them in litigation trouble and expense.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—William Yorks, an aged gentleman residing in East Liberty, while turning the corner of Second avenue and Try street, in a light spring wagon last evening, was thrown from his seat, striking on the ground on his head and inflicting a severe and painful gash thereon, several inches in length. He was picked up and carried to the house of Dr. Marks, where his cuts and scalp wound was properly dressed. He was then removed to the residence of his son-in-law at East Liberty, Mr. Yorks is a very jolly gentleman, weighing some two hundred and forty pounds.

COAL ELEVATOR DESTROYED.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says: Jones & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., built a coal elevator near North Bend a short time ago. They wanted to ship their coal thence by the I. & C. R. R. The track of the O. & M. R. R. intervened between the elevator and the track of the I. & C. R. R. Jones & Co. offered to build a platform over the track of the O. & M. R. high enough to allow the cars to pass under it. The O. & M. objected. Jones & Co. caught the O. & M. asleep, and built a platform, and at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning a locomotive screamed up to the spot, and stopped. A party of men sprang to work with axes, and in a few moments the obnoxious structure was destroyed.

Reply to "Good Sense."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention was directed to an anonymous article in your issue of Monday, yesterday, headed "A Great Injustice." It would be improper in ordinary cases to reply to a party having no responsibility or identification; but in the present instance, when will come forward, we are prepared to prove that every word of the article headed "Inhospitality" is true to the letter, and that this anonymous writer, whoever he may be, either ignorantly, or wilfully worse, wilfully misled both sides of the case. This we are able to prove, although the lady in question is now silent in the grave. Sunk truth and justice demand an investigation.

McK.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, March 9, 1870:

Francis Morgan and others to R. & W. P. Morgan; March 25, 1869; 21 perches in Pitt's Fayette township.....$8,300

Hezra Porter to Mary Snouse; February 19, 1870; 2 lots in Shousetown, Crescent township.....$1,500

James Taylor to Andrew Bell; February 26, 1870; tract in Kilbuck township.....$4,800

Wm. Goy to Christian Seidt; February 16, 1870; one-third of an acre in Moon township...$450

John Fleming to Andrew Fleming; April 8, 1865; 8 acres in West Deer township.....$161

James McGinley to Samuel Herron; Feb. 10, 1869; 20 acres in Mt. Washington.....$2,000

Fred. Quigg to Wm. McDonald; March 7, 1870; 19 acres and 15 perches in Upper St., Clair township.....$6,500

Sheriff Cluley to Henry Holdship; Sept. 12, 1868; 3 lots in Brunot's plan, 17th ward.....$1,150

Charles F. Eberle to Catharine Andey, February 15, 1870; 17 by 60 feet, on Lydia street, Pittsburgh.....$2,225

Mary A. S. Knox to Mary Ann Stuart, October 25, 1865; 24 by 120 feet, on Water lane, Allegheny.....$1,573

Francis Stuart to John Hood, February 4, 1870; same lot.....$2,500

John H. Hunter to Jacob Wilhart, November 1, 1869; 20 by 118 feet, on Laurel avenue, Sixteenth ward.....$1,200

Jacob Wilbert to John H. Hunter, March 4, 1870; same lot.....$1,200

Thos. Mellon to S. Horner and J. W. Roberts, October 7, 1869; 60 by 60 feet in Elizabeth borough.....$1,100

John E. Wilson to Wm. and Thos. Turner, February 16, 1870; 102 perches in Ohio township.....

James Stewart to John W. Pryor, March 17, 1870; 20 by 100 feet, on Beaver street, Allegheny.....$2,250

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The monsters Mantonomah and Terror are under orders to leave Boston the present week, the former for the West Indies, the latter for Hampton Roads.

The entire fire department of Cincinnati had a parade yesterday afternoon in honor of the seventeenth anniversary of the first paid fire department of the world. An inspection occurred at one o'clock. The first horse that ever pulled a hose reel or steam fire engine was in the procession.

John C. Ludley, Treasurer of Butler county, Ohio, is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of sixty thousand dollars.

Springfield, Ohio, has now a paid fire department.

The bill to establish a Bureau of Insurance has passed the Legislature of Kentucky. All foreign corporations will be required to deposit one hundred thousand dollars of security.

It is said the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has purchased the Kentucky Central Railroad, a line from Covington to Nicholasville, and that under the new ownership the road will at once be extended to Chattanooga, under a charter obtained from the Kentucky Legislature several years ago by the Pennsylvania Central Company. The statement has excited a lively interest in Cincinnati, since it is suspected that President Thomson has awaited the result of the Southern Railroad application, to be assured of controlling the most advantageous connections in the South.

Sam Tate, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, publishes a card denying the statement of Dr. Settle and others, in reference to the recent disaster on that road, which he says was an unfortunate accident resulting from no carelessness on the part of the officials of the road.

A difficulty at Forrest City, Arkansas, on Tuesday, between two merchants named J. J. Pruitt and W. Ellisburg, who were partners, resulted in the shooting and instant death of the former. Ellisburg surrendered himself to the authorities, and was committed to jail for trial.

The Governor of Minnesota has vetoed the woman suffrage bill, for the reasons that it was to be submitted to women, who were not legal voters, and that public sentiment had not called for it.

The planing mill of J. B. Carlles & Co., in Chicago, was burned yesterday. Loss $25,000; insurance $18,000.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention is to be held at Peoria, Ill., March 15th, at which Mrs. Stanton, Susan Anthony and Anna Dickinson are expected to be present.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be located on the first and second floors, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Reed & Bro., G. H., Bloomington, Illinois	3
Smith John, Sing Sing, N. Y.	3
Stewart J. W., Library, Pa.	3
Taylor Samuel, White Oak, Pa.	3
Walker H. B., Petroleum Center, Pa.	3

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—Recorder Hunter yesterday received the commission of Mr. Max Shamberg, as Notary Public.

REWARD OFFERED.—Warden Swearingen of the county jail offers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] specifications were not [illegible]

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL CASES ON TRIAL.

Indictments in the U. S. Court.

Verdict in the Indiana Township Case.

A Coin Verdict in the Common Pleas.

THE TRIAL LISTS, &c., &c.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. D. P. Hatch and David Hatch, charged with forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Mrs. Mary O'Neill. The prosecutrix had rented a house from the defendants, located on Fourteenth street, and becoming in arrears for rent, and having packed up most of her goods for moving, the defendants sent an officer to distrain on what goods had been left. The entry was made through a window, while Mrs. Pratt was absent from the house, she delaying the key and claiming possession. The goods restrained by the defendants were subsequently recovered on a writ of replevin, and this criminal prosecution was instituted. The jury had not returned a verdict at adjournment.

FORNICATION AND BASTARDY.

David Griffiths plead guilty to a charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred by Margaret Dunlap. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $50 to the Guardians of the Poor, $30 to the prosecutrix, $30 for lying-in expenses, and the costs of prosecution.

INCESTUOUS FORNICATION.

Jacob Newmyer was placed on trial for incestuous fornication, on the charge of debauching Theresa Newmyer. The accused was tried at the last term, convicted, but failed to appear and stand him a new trial. The facts, which have already been stated, are these: Some months ago, Jacob, who now owns a farm, left seventeen years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge. Her mother, on the stand, said she alleged that she had become incorrigible, and was sent there, and before her commitment to the Refuge, she stated to officer Dressler that her father had debauched her, giving so circumstantial an account that the Mayor felt it his duty to take her information and then wished to set aside the case, but the case came on for trial she supported her information before the jury, and a conviction followed. Her manner on the stand, and the immorality and repulsive character of the alleged offense, taken in connection with the fact that she had threatened to "get even with her father" for sending her to the Refuge, and the allegation by the defendant that he could produce important testimony on a second trial, that the case was set aside. The only corroborating witness went upon the stand and gave damaging testimony yesterday, though no corroborating evidence was adduced. For the defense a large number of witnesses were called, and testified that Newmyer's reputation for chastity and morality was good, and that he was an industrious and reputable citizen. Several witnesses testified that Theresa was a very bad girl; that she associated with bad boys, was reputed to be unworthy of belief, and had given her father a great deal of trouble. The case rested at 4 o'clock, and was still on trial when the court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. Wingerath.
Com. vs. John C. Koschier.
Com. vs. Adolph Ahlers.
Com. vs. Wm. Haley.
Com. vs. James Johnson.
Com. vs. Patrick Burke.
Com. vs. John Wahler.
Com. vs. Patrick Dunn.
Com. vs. Elizabeth Eisenbeis.
Com. vs. T. Johnston et al.
Com. vs. Albert Hall et al.
Com. vs. Charles Hamilton.
Com. vs. Joseph V. Kerr, three cases.
Com. vs. George Hartman.
Com. vs. Sam'el Johnston.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

C. M. Garrison and Sidney Fuller vs. E. H. Fisher. On motion of Mr. Lowry, leave was granted to withdraw specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge.

Alfred Ingersoll vs. Hains, Nish & Co. On motion of Judge Shannon, leave granted to withdraw specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge.

Chas. Trisbee vs. W. K. Thomas. Case continued, and ordered to be put on the argument list.

Wm. A. Crawford & Co. vs. Wm. Burns. Case continued by consent till next term.

Hulings Lumber Co. vs. Harbison, Clarke. On motion of H. Butterfield, rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened, and defendant let into a defense upon his giving security for costs and judgment.

TRUE BILLS FOUND.

The Grand Jury found bills of indictment against the following named persons:

Morgan Jones, selling packages of distilled spirits without affixing the stamps.

Taper Hunsinger, distilling without payment of a special tax, and failing to render a return of same.

Henry Hommetel, distilling without payment of a special tax.

Philip G. Barber and Ambrose Henderson, rectifying without paying special tax, filling casks not properly stamped, and keeping fraudulent books.

Fhineas T. Barber and Ambrose Henderson, selling packages of distilled spirits without affixing stamps.

Mary Long, selling cigars and tobacco without stamps.

James McGrogan, emptying packages of distilled spirits without affixing stamps.

Joseph Pease, emptying packages of tobacco without destroying stamps, selling stamps that had been once used, and having in his possession packages from which tobacco had been removed.

Lucius H. Strickland, John Fawand and Albert H. Pratt, conspiracy to defraud the government of its revenues.

Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Thomas Cook vs. Isaac Mills, the jury found for the plaintiff as against John Edmonds, Jr., the sum of $25, and for the defendant as against John Bolander, Jr.

Thomas Cook vs. Isaac Mills, Sr., fo. 70, on a feigned issue. Verdict for plaintiff, $2,000 in gold or silver coin of the United States. This judgment was obtained on a note given before the passage of the legal tender act, and under the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase, the jury was instructed to find that the money was payable in coin.

Thomas Morris and Monongahela Turnpike Road Company vs. Oakland Passenger Railway Company. Action on a contract, under which the defendants are obliged to pay one-fifth the expense of keeping the road in repair. Jury out.

Horn vs. Abbott. Action to recover balance due on a mule trade. The plaintiff purchased from the defendant a mule for $275, and afterwards exchanged it for another mule, worth $150, and paid the remainder in cash. The defendant's hands, to recover which this action is brought. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

226. Park et al. vs. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.
187. Peebles et al. vs. McCune.
219. Bissell vs. McClure township.
276. Moore vs. Moore.
277. Smith vs. Fritch.
257. Hadsell vs. Allegheny Insurance Co.
261. Hasklins vs. Swan.
264. Reed vs. Clark.
265. Hallman & Ralfm vs. Poor & Reed.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Peter Hutchinson, and some sixty others, against the South Side Railroad Company, to recover damages for the loss of the Allegheny Island mill, which was set ablaze by sparks from the company's locomotives, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $6,000, to be divided among them at the rate of eighty per cent. of the amount of obligations held by them—subject to the decision of the Supreme Court on points of law reserved.

The case of Melinda Bowers vs. Martin Donnelly and Michael McAlanney, before reported, is still on trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 6. Kreuzkamp vs. Grandy.
No. 27. Flannigan vs. Gibson.
No. 56. Kerr vs. McClelland.
No. 57. Kendall vs. Bryson.
No. 61. Trunier vs. Price.
No. 64. Rees vs. Morrow.
No. 65. Caldwell & Rice vs. Millingar.
No. 66. Same vs. Same.
No. 67. Same vs. Huff.
No. 69. Mestrezat vs. McCullough & Co.

Police Intelligence.

TUESDAY, March 8.

Before Alderman Morrow.

COMMITTED.

Martin Ragan was committed to jail yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by David Mercer.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

RESULT OF A SLEIGH RIDE.

Charles Graham took a sleigh ride on Monday night and as a result is spending up his high spirits, after he returned home he was brought before the Deputy Mayor yesterday and fined $10 and costs for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

ALLEGED INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Louis Smith was brought before this Alderman yesterday to answer a charge of removing goods with intent to defraud creditors. He was about taking the train for New York, and as the result of an attachment, settled the case before he departed.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ASSAULT.

Ann Costello, of Temperanceville, yesterday preferred a charge of larceny and assault and battery against Ellen Bennett, Jos. Roberts, Rachel Lee, and Susan Neill, alleging defendants broke into from her a shawl valued at ten dollars, and also committed an assault and battery on her little daughter. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Before Mayor Brush.]

CHARGED WITH WIFE BEATING.

Jane Pritchard made information yesterday charging John Pritchard, her husband, with assault and battery. The parties reside in South Pittsburgh. Warrant issued.

A PROSPECTIVE SCALDING.

James Gibson was before Deputy Mayor Brush yesterday of having wilfully threatened to scald a woman named Sidney Neill, at Saw Mill run. Sidney Neill, Jr., and Lizzie Neill, of the same stuff. Carson was arrested and required to give bail for a hearing on Saturday.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

A REGULAR CUSTOMER.

Five days ago James Burns, a river pilot, was before Mayor Brush for drunkenness. He was released on payment of the usual fine. Four days ago James was put through the same mill. Three days ago, for the same offense, he submitted a similar amount to that paid on the previous occasions. Two days ago, he performed the same, to him, unpardonable act. Yesterday he was up again. Knowing the amount of the fine and costs, he pleaded guilty, but walking up to hear the sentence, but walking up to the desk, deposited a dollar and costs with the officers and departed. He is expected again to-day.

ALLEGED CRIMINALITY.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Wine made complaint before the Mayor yesterday and charged one Francis Sweeny with adultery. It seems from the allegations of the deponent that the defendant, who is between thirty and thirty-five years of age, has been married for some time, but her husband growing old she has discarded him for the time being, and placed in his stead James Wine, son of the deponent. Now the mother objects to any such relations. The woman is about ten or twelve years the senior of her son. The parties reside in McAnally's Court off First avenue. The accused has been arrested and held to answer at Court. She says that no matter what is done with her or how long she is imprisoned she will cling to Wine for all time.

RUN INTO DOWN A.

A hotel runner named James M. Clifton was "run" down in the vicinity of the Union Depot yesterday, and in this way as he alleges: He is employed by Edward Barker, of the St. Lawrence Hotel, and while pursuing his calling was met by James Lanahan, of the Lanahan House, who knocked him down. Information for assault and battery has been made, and a hearing will take place to-day.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KNOCK DOWN A MAN.

James McCann was before Mayor Brush yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Patrick Meeghan. The latter alleged that the accused met him on Third avenue on Tuesday night, and without cheese, produced a revolver, and declared he was "going to leave that crowd." No one interrupting him, he left, when Cornelius instituted the suit. Upon a showing of the above facts, the Mayor dismissed the case.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Laura Stills accused one George Brown of striking her upon the cheek with his open hand. Laura is a colored damsel, and evidently handed her wrongs were more grievous than the testimony proved. Brown was dismissed.

[Before Alderman Bowden.]

CROSS SUIT.

The parties to the above case were before this Alderman. This time Bauer brought suit against Cornelius. The latter was held for a hearing.

FALSE PRETENSES.

John Spencer preferred a charge against Frederick Bauers for obtaining the use of a horse and buggy under false pretenses. Bauers represented himself as a partner of the firm of Bauers & Co. He was held to bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at Court.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Shutz charged Andrew Lieback with shaking him violently, striking him and otherwise abusing him. The parties are neighbors, residing in the Seventh ward. The quarrel arose out of a difficulty between the children of the prosecutor and defendant, when Lieback forgot himself so far as to commit the assault complained of on Shutz, for which he paid the fine imposed.

Emanuel Elwinger charged Wm. Partridge with kicking him while the parties were in a saloon in the Fifth ward. The dispute was about the merits of a fast horse, when Partridge inflicted his blows with several kicks, and paid for the privilege.

[Before Alderman Arcan.]

LARCENY.

John Martin Bauer charged Fidos Rohinger with stealing two chisels, two files, a hatchet and other tools from his premises. The parties reside in Baker township. Warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Reuter.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Conrad Wagner and Jeremiah Smith quarreled over their cups in a saloon in the Seventh ward, when Jeremiah became a strong argument at Conrad in the shape of a blow on the clock. Instead of turning the other cheek Conrad invited Jeremiah to Squire Smith's office, Smith paid for the luxury of fighting.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Jeremiah was disorderly as the result of the above case, and preferred the above charge against Wagner, who, it is alleged, is more or less disorderly from a chronic habit, or to emulate his brother in the Fifth ward, who is always "half seas over." At all events he paid for the reputation.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The justice dispensed by Alderman Bolster in the Fifth ward between John Shutz and Andrew Leibach failing to come up to the ideas of the last mentioned he appeared before Reuter, returned the compliment, and the children squared and his own with Shutz. The latter was held for a hearing.

SOUTH SIDE.

A HOSE CARRIAGE.—It is probable that within a month South Pittsburgh will have a hose carriage and several hundred feet of hose for use at fires in the borough. The same will be settled at the next meeting of the Council.

A WATCHMAN.—A watchman has been placed at the corner of Carson and Railroad streets, East Birmingham, to warn teamsters and pedestrians of the approach of Keeling's coal cars, which run down Railroad street.

WORK SUSPENDED.—For some time past work has been suspended on the Monongahela inclined plane, but as soon as the weather permits, work will be recommenced and pushed forward vigorously to an early completion.

A CONVENIENCE.—Patrons of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway find it very convenient to have the streets called out by the conductors, and the latter, who are very prompt in calling out the streets as they approach, save themselves a great deal of trouble.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Dorthea Nichel, aged seventy-three years, died suddenly of disease of the heart at the residence of her son-in-law on Jane street, East Birmingham, on Monday night. She was in her usual good health up till 9 o'clock P. M., and was engaged knitting. When last visited by her family she was dead. A large circle of friends mourn her loss.

UNSALABLE LETTERS.—Letters addressed to Frank Kerr, box 716, Penna., and Mr. Quintin Schmitter, Box 228, Chicopee, Massachusetts, are held at the Birmingham postoffice awaiting, on account of misdirection and the second for want of prepayment of postage, a stamp being supposed to be missing. Both of the writers can get them by applying at the office.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—No meeting of the School Directors of Birmingham was held last Monday, no quorum being present. The meeting will be held on Monday evening next, when a report will be submitted and some definite action in relation to the erection of a new school house will be taken.

BIRMINGHAM POLICE.—Recent events have demonstrated that the police force of Birmingham borough is entirely inadequate for the proper protection of the lives of citizens and their property. At present the force consists of two night police. It should be increased to six, at least. South Pittsburgh, East Birmingham and Mount Oliver, are largely indebted to night guardians, but we understand they will soon be provided with them.

PLENTY OF WORK.—The magistrates on the South Side have plenty of work on hand at present, but Squires Gibson vs. Kirkpatrick, one of the litigation all partakes of the nature of civil business, hence the scarcity of police news. A considerable area of property of real estate is changing hands and of course the magistrates have a hand in conveyancing, making deeds, &c. They also have to attend directly to the manner of business, the owners being incapable of collecting, &c., and consequently find plenty to do.

THE COMING NATURDAY NIGHT.

Fun Ahead.

The employees of the American Iron Works at Brownstown, and Chess, Smyth & Co.'s nail mill, East Birmingham, look for ward to the coming Saturday night with great anticipations. Would you know the reason, dear reader, Well, it is because they will receive the third issue of checks in the last named establishment—their month's earnings, and in the second mill, their two weeks' earnings. Of course the men go on "short allowance" between the pay days, but on the second Saturday of each month those engaged in the Brownstown mill are called together—and there are many hundreds of them—they receive their pay and off to Pittsburgh they go for the purpose of having a night of carnival. Sometimes half of their hard earnings are spent. Driftless as they are, they enjoy their season of "plenty" to the full extent. These orgies are carried on all day Saturday, and then on Sunday they go home to work, to continue another long month before another spree is indulged in. But with all their hilarity very few quarrels occur, and the Sunday following is usually as